INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 291— BOMBAY THURSDAY NOVEMBER 29 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£165	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	30Nov
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1928 Date about 7th Dec.	Narkunda, ..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928. 30th Nov	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st Dec.	Dhakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
3rd "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
5th "	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
5th "	Khandalla ..	East and South Africa
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	22nd Nov.	1st Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd "
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI

AND

HIS TEACHINGS.

BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straight forward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

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For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of

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Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMEALONG".
Telephone ....

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Bombay Chronicle

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Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A MANAGER for Rangachang Cocoant Plantation. Port Blair, Only those with extensive experience of cocoanut cultivation need apply, Appointment is for 2 years and duties will include training of staff, Maximum pay of post Rs. 200/- per mensem plus free quarters and free passage. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to Secretary Rangachang Land Syndicate, Port Blair.

A 31415

POST—ADVISOR TO CONTROLLER OF PALACES, Salary upto Rs. 15,00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretaory to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.

A 21333

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.

A 31374

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A CLERK knowing Type and Gujarati. Apply with expected salary to Box No. 2238, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle."

R 1302

I. M. M. T. S. "DUFFERIN"—Those who applied for the post of Accounts Clerk, Stenographist or Wireman on board "Dufferin" are informed that unless they have heard from me in writing they have not been selected for the post—CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT.

A R1301

WANTED—AGENTS for retail Canvass orders of our weaving factory. Apply for the terms and conditions to REFINED INDIAN INDUSTRIALS CANNANORE, North Malabar.

R 1297.

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.

A 31370.

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and List of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.

L R1286

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN RAY PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in the columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE AMBAJI TARANGA LT. RLY. CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held in the office of the Company at 4-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 15th December, 1928, for considering the claim for compensation for land of the Danta State and correspondence carried on with them in respect thereof.

If there be no quorum on the said date an adjourned Meeting will be held on the same day and time and place a week after i.e. on SATURDAY the 22nd December, 1928.

For the Ambaji Taranga Lt. Rly. Co., Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).
G. K. DALAL,
Liquidator.

315, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 28-11-1928.

31423

GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929, the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOHPANI.

J. A. TOWER
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay 20-11-28.

31386

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai PIROJBAI, widow and administratrix of Sorabji Pestonji Nanavati has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Amboli in the Island of Salsette and in the Registration District of Thana, Sub-District Bandra, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on Plot No. 17 of the Town Planning Scheme Andheri No. 2 Form (a) Final Scheme Plan No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by New Government Road from K.I.G. and property of Maneckji H. Guzdhar, on or towards the South by Government Plot No. 7, on or towards the East by Government Plot No. 8 and on or towards the West by Government Plot No. 18 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 92, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 11.

Dated this 28th day of November 1928

A. B. SUTARIA,
For Messrs. Dastur and Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31424

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT has agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Mr. N. H. Moos, guardian of Hirachand Hirji Khetsey Khaisey, a minor. The undermentioned title deeds relating to the said property appear to be missing. Any person having or claiming any interest in the said property by reason of possession of the said documents or any of them is hereby required to communicate the notice of claim to the undersigned within 10 days from the date hereof. If no such claim is received, the sale will be completed and the claim, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of the Chinch Bunder Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 433.84 square yards or thereabouts bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1715, Mandvi Division, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1213 and 1213, New Nos. 6946 and 6947, Old Survey Nos. 91 and 91 and New Survey Nos. 2684 and 2685 of quit and ground rent tenure and Municipal Assessor's B Ward No. 1105 Street No. 81-83 and bounded, on the North by the property of Jadhavji Kanji, on the South by the property of Thaker Narandas Kanji, on the East by the Railway Lines of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and on the West by the public road known as Chinch Bunder Road.

PARTICULARS OF MISSING TITLE DEEDS.

1. Conveyance, dated 7th day of December, 1912, and made between Sheth Khetsey Khaisey of the one part and Shah Dewji Khetsey Jetha and Bai Hirabai widow of the other part.
2. Conveyance, dated 31st day of October, 1913, and made between Peer Hyder Shaw bin Pir Bawa Miya and others of the one part and Dewji Khetsey and Bai Hirabai widow of Khetsey Jetha of the other part.
3. Conveyance, dated 3rd day of April, 1916, and made between Dewji Khetsey Jetha of the one part and Devkabai wife of the said Dewji Khetsey of the other part.

Dated this 29th day of November 1928

MADHAVJI AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser, 33, Examiner Press Buildings, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

31421

FREE! FREE!!
A DIARY FOR 1929
A beautiful Diary of 372 pages, for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI
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Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
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IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders; therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder
Last Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies.
And at Rs. 15/- per Rs.1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.
Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.
For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
THE SECRETARY,
Whiteaway Laidlaw Building,
278, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Wanted Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TAMARIND LANE, FORT, KNOWN AS SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 278 square yards (but drescribed in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 254 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey Nos. 19440, Cadastral Survey No. 171 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1270-1271 Street Nos. 36 to 44 and bounded on the North by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by Tamarind Lane, and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

LOT NOo 2:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling House standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 602 sq. yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 598 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114, New No. 4064, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 219440, Cadastral Survey No. 170 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by the property of Joseph Meyer and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MARBLE AND ALABASTER GOODS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 7th December next, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120 Apollo Street, Fort.

By order of the Bank concerned.

A very fine collection of marble and alabaster goods such as lions, tigers, etc. phants, leopards, figures and busts, fruit stands, vases, ceiling and table lamps for electric light, shades, smoking sets, powder boxes, ash trays, clocks, coloured pedastals and many other attractive articles, just arrived from Italy.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
THE MAYFAIR FOUR
Introducing
REGINALD SELLECK
MADGE GREGORY
EDNA LESLIE
BARRI STORRI
Four Brilliant Artistes in a Repertoire of their latest Musical Successes.
Prices: Rs. 4-8, 3-6, 2-4, and Re. 1-2.
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.,

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
THE
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6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE PARAMOUNT JEWEL
"THE WANDERER"
The most spectacular motion picture since "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS", dazzling in splendour of scenes, and heart-appealing in story.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6, 8 and 10 p.m.
TOLSTOY'S IMMORTAL STORY,
RESURRECTION
Featuring
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DOLORES DEL RIO
THE IMPERISHABLE TRIUMPH OF LOVE OVER LICENCE

—NEW INDIA—
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

EARLY ADVANCED ON WALL STREET BUYING—BULLISH CROP ESTIMATES—EXCELLENT CONSUMPTION PAST MONTH—FUNDAMENTALS STRONG—EXTENSIVE LONG LIQUIDATION—NATURAL REACTION—FUTURES

New York, Nov. 27.

After a steady and continuous rise during the last few days, influenced by declining hedge selling and general improvement in the textile trade. The supply position also showed no improvement and recent crop estimates show reduction in the total crop. Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in presenting their annual estimate of the American cotton crop into running bales, counting two round bales as one, estimate 13,875,000 bales excluding linters. They believe that the prospective trend of consumption justifies higher prices in the long run. The question of supply has ceased to be of mapor importance and yet it is not improbable that should the Government crop estimate, which is to be published on Saturday, the 8th December fail to equal or fall below 13,800,000 bales, it will be construed bullish. The Garside Cotton Service estimate World's consumption of American lint cotton for October 1,361,000 bales. This large figure emphasises the fact that the total consumption this season if it continues at present rate will exceed 15 million bales. The exports from America are fairly large and a strong fundamental situation has developed indicating materially higher prices prior to the question of acreage for the next season. The professional speculative element which was busy on the Stock Exchange, diverted its attention to the cotton and the recent rise was partly engineered by the realization of the developing strong statistical situation. So far the bullish effect is discounted and the entirely depends upon the action of large speculative interests.

Prices opened quiet at a decline of 6 points in sympathy with weakness of Liverpool market, and during the first hour prices ruled quiet but steady and were quoted 20.08 for January at 11 a.m. This was followed by active buying by Wall Street operators which easily wiped off the decline and at 11-41 January was quoted 20.83 at a rise of 11 points above previous closing. At this level buying orders were fully executed and prices began to sag under heavy long liquidation on expectations of a natural reaction. The market closed quiet at a decline of 21 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices suffered a fall of 20 points to 20.80c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 21 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 22 points to 19.77c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

A. Norden and Co.:—"Our estimate of crop 13,875,000 bales. Think that prospective consumption justifies expectation of higher prices in the long run."

From New York:—"There may occur some further reaction, but fundamentals indicate higher prices."

Feuter:—"Market was nervous and irregular anticipating possible reaction. Prices first advanced on Wall Street buying, and then declined on realising."

N. Y. Dec. highest 20.94 +.13 lowest 20.60 —.21.

N. Y. Jan. highest 20.83 (11-41 a.m.) lowest 20.51.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable from New Orleans:—

Natural reaction on realising by longs. Outside speculators are buying. Think well of buying on all dips.

Garside:—The Garside Cotton Service estimates World's consumption of American cotton (excluding linters) for October 1,361,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.

December	20.60—.21
January	50.53—.19
March	20.55—.20
May	20.47—.19
July	20.25—.21
Middling Spot	20.80—.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 27.

January	19.91—.21
March	20.00—.21
Middling Spot	19.77—.22

LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPEN 10 POINTS HIGHER—ABSENCE OF BUYING—INCREASED LIQUIDATION—SCATTERED AND STRADDLE BUYING—FUTURES 7 TO 3 POINTS HIGHER.—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 10 points but soon declined in the absence of outside buying on increased long liquidation. At noon prices lost 6 points from the opening level, but scattered buying and later on straddle buying resulted in partial recovery. The market closed at a rise of 7 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 1 point to 10.90d. per lb.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points and sales of 250 bales were recorded.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed 4 to6 points higher at 10.55 for January and 10.70 for May.

Quiet tone was noticeable in Egyptian futures which closed at a decline of 5 to 11 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot Cotton prices declined 20 points to 19.15d.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Hornby Hemelryk:— "New York cables very heavy profit taking."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

1 p.m.—While trade conditions will probably produce further advance later on in the season, think will require continued bull support from America to make the market advance further in the near future, therefore we advise taking profits at least part at present level or on any further advance.

8-15 p.m.—Our travelling man wires: Estimate crop in Texas 5,000,000 and in Oklahoma 1,150,000 bales.

8-40 p.m.—Scattered buying and straddle buying. Trade fixing call sales meeting held selling. Considerable long liquidation.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Opening	Nov. 27. Closing
November		10.63+.07
December		10.61+.06
January	10.67	10.63+.05
February		10.66+.07
March	10.68	10.66+.06
April		10.67+.06
May	10.69	10.68+.06
June		10.64+.06
July	10.66	10.65+.07
August		10.57+.06
September		10.48+.05
October	10.40	10.39+.04
November		10.34 .03
Middling Spot		10.90+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

New York, Nov. 27.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.55+.05
Scinde, Fine	7.80+.05
Scinde, Superfine	8.05+.05
Bengal, Good	7.30+.05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.55+.05
Bengal, Fine	7.80+.05
Oomra, Good	7.90+.05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.20+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.50+.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.00+.05
Broach, Fine	9.25+.05
Broach, Superfine	9.50+.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 27.
November	18.36—.10
December	18.56—.12
January	18.66—.12
February	18.66—.12
March	18.84—.12
April	18.90—.08
May	19.02—.11
June	19.02—.11
July	19.22—.11
August	19.22—.11
September	19.22—.11
October	19.27—.11
November	19.27—.05
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.15—.20

NEW YORK

New York. 11 a.m. (As know nin Liverool at closing time.)

January	20.68
March	20.70
May	20.63
New York. Noon Call.	
January	20.78
March	20.82
May	20.75
Orleans. 9.30 a.m.	
January	20.10
March	20.18
May	20.14

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

The local market opened at Rs. 366 for Broach A./M. delivery in sympathy with weakness of American markets. There was only small turnover and prices ruled quiet. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 9 points and rates at 4 p.m. were as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Close.
Broach A./M.	366	366	364/12	365
Oomra D./J.	326/8	326/8	325/8	325/12
Oomra Mar.	331/8	331/8	330	330
Bengal D./J.	288	288	284	284
Bengal				

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The forward market opened quiet on easier Liverpool quotations with Broach A/M Rs. 353/4. Prices declred As. 4/- but recovered on little covering Rates at 6.30 p. m. were as under:—

Broach A/M 363/4
Oomra D/J 324/12
Oomra Mar 328/12
Bengal D/J 285/12
Bengal Mar 290/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Feb. 240.00	—0.90
May 238.10	—1.10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Nov. 28.
Wheat	3,326 cwts.
Linseed	5,508 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	112 "
Gingellyseeds	8,490 "
Groundnuts	30,288 "
Castorseed	2,080 "
Rice	5,839 "
Myrabollams	4,713 "
Cottonseed	19,828 "
Mowrasced	22 "
Gram	1,759 "
Joowar	1,870 "
Maize	23 "
Bajree	4,281 "
Coal	5,058 tons

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date 27-11-28	5443000	5208000
" Yesterday do	90000	51000
Exports to date to	3493000	3049000
Stock at Ports 23-11-28	2223000	2581000
" Interior Towns do	1153000	1307000
" Liverpool 23-11-28	704000	907000
Visible Supply 23-11-28	5311000	6068000
Quantity in Sight do	8146000	8321000

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 27.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery, sellers December 29/6
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery, sellers Jan/Apl. 29/0-3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 27.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality)
Spot 18.3/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 27.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargeos.—
Shipment sellers December 43/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 44/
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 48/3
Wheat, Choice White Karaci, Parcels.—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.—
Nov/Dec., per cwt. 12/5-1/4
Jan/Mar., per cwt. 12/5-1/4
C. & F. Bombay.—
Nov/Dec., per cwt 12/6-1/2
C. & F. Karachi.—
Nov/Dec., per cwt 12/7-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 27.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.13/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/13/9
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £17/17/6
apeseed, Toria ton.—
Shipment value Nov/Dec. £19/10/0

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Bengal D/J	286
Bengal March	292
Broach A/M	365
Oomra D/J	326
Omra March	330

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	297	292	287
Sindh	297	292	287
Panjab	294	289	284
Rajputana	297	292	287
Umra No 3	336	326	314
C. P. No 1	354	344	332
C. P. No 2	345	335	323

READY COTTON SALES.

200 Forbes & Co Shegaon 317
200 Volkart Bros Pechora 245
200 Volkart Bros Aurangabad 244
200 G. G. Kesha Karanja 285
100 Birla Bros Hapur 293
200 Patel & Co. Kosi 290
100 Ozoburin & Co Aligarh 299
200 G. Madhavj & Co. Hingoli 310
200 Japan T & Co Bhavnagar 240
100 Etal India & Co. Nandura 305
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Nimbahera 274
200 Currmbhai Nanded old 170
200 G. Madhavji & Co. Latur 260
200 Do Nagar 240
100 Virjee Ladha Nandjaon 269
300 G. G. Kesha Khamgaon 313
200 N Fatehalli Warora 332
100 K. Vishram & Co. Indore old 263
To-day Thursday Ready Market closed.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment quoted Nov/Dec. £19/12/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan. £19/12/6
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F. ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Nov/Dec. £16/3/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £19/7/6

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd).
Bombay, Nov. 28.
Ex-Godown.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 641/1/10 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 27.

Charactered Bank of India, A. & C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£140
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£62-3/4
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-7/8
Conversion Loan	£78-3/4
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p.c.	£103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 Sterling Loan	£71-1/4
Consols	£56.1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101-5/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 27.

Demand Bills 484.75

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 27.

Silver—Market is quiet.
Spot 26-5/8
Forward 26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-4.11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 27.

T T Berlin on London	20.34-3/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07.5/8
T T Brussels on London	34.89
T T Madrid on London	30.10
T T Milan on London	92.57
T T Berne on London	25.18
T T Paris on London	124.09
T T London on Prague	163.75

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 27.

Copper, English Best Selected	£73.1/8
Copper Braziers z	£82-1/4
Yellow Metal	£67-1/4
Spelter, Hard India Brands	£20-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	£238
Quicksilver, per bottle (75 lbs.	£22-1/7

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

3 Months Discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 13/32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
One Month 3 1/4 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. China bought. Continent sold. Conditions remain unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 27.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	90.000
Day's Experts to Great Britain	16,000
ay's Experts to the Continent	35,000

STOCKS AND SHARES

Large Transfer Business

SMALL PRICE CHANGES

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The share market opened steady and with large transfer business ruled steady. There was small improvement in some mill shares but a portion of it was lost. Tata Iron shares early declined on long liquidation particularly ordinary shares, but there was steady support and prices rallied. There was good demand for cement shares which influenced some short covering. Hydros, Burmahs and other miscellaneous scrips ruled quiet but steady.

The transfer premiums were not attraction and the last day for transfer business is Friday, the 30th inst. To-morrow the market will remain closed.

Opening and closing rates for the following scrips were as under. E. D. Sassoon were done at As. 10|-. Bharuch Rs. 13, 13|8. Nagpur Pref. 480. New City 86|4. Bombay Cotton Pref. 4|10, 4|12. Sassoon Cotton 10, 10|4. Tapti 705|-. Upper Sindh 88, 89. Larkhana 90|-. Central Bank 25, 24|12. Andhra Ordi. 630, 627|8. Kaini Defd. 900, 905. Punjab Ordi. 14|10, 14|12. New India 25|-, 24|14. Scindia 12|12, 12|15. Tata Second Pref. 86|4, 86. B. B. Petrol 5. 5|2.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

Bombay Dyeing 872, 71, 72, 73.
Century 408, 7, 8, 9, 10.
Colaba 137.
Crescent 141-14.
Fazul 796, 97, 95, 96, 95.
Indore 376.
Madhowji 51.
Nagpur 493.
New Great 232, 31.
Pearl 506, 7, 6.
Simplex 75.
Swadeshi 456, 57.
Burma 835, 38.
Hydro 1167, 66, 68.
Tram 148-2.
Deff. 283, 86, 85, 81-14, 81, 83. 85.
Ord. 77-8, 77, 76-14, 10, 8, 10 77-4.
Bundi 21-6, 21-10.
Indian 361, 62, 60, 61, 66, 65.
Kaini Ord. 260, 65.
Alcock 342.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 365.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20) 2, 873-12.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 493-12.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 410.
Crescent (100) Rs. 141-14.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 137-8.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil. 10.
Fazulbhoy (160. (yr. 13-12) 795.
Finlay (100) O. 116-4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100)' 13-1|4 376-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 237-8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 16-4.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1|2) 213-12.
Laxmi Cotton (20) 750 x. d. 1,525.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil 51-4
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil 51-4
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1400.
New Great Mills (100) O. 231-4.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2 223-12.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 85.
Pearl Mills (250) 506-4.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 362-8.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simplex (250) 75
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6200.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 x.d. 457-8.
Swan Mills (100), O, 117-8.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,325.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 342-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs.... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 838-12.
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 298-12.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 251-4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4-11-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 13.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1 x.d., 25.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance x. d. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2,150.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. x 12-15.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 285
Tata Iron Dedd. (O) (85) x. d. 77-4.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 77-4.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 77-4.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 54.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 21-10.
Central India Mining (10) 11.
Gwalior Cement (100) 126-4.
Indian Cement O. (250) 365.
Katni Cement D O (100) 265.
Punjab Cement (10) 14-12.
United Cement (100) 103-8.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p. c. 170.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 27.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 930
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8.1/2 p.c. 703-12
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 628-12.
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8 x. d. 148-2.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 320, 1148,12 1,168-12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro. Elec (O) (100) 30, 1171/4.
Tata Power O. (1000) 520.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 628.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73|0|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-12
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 81-12.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/4.
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/2.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101-11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102-12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/13.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—3rd December Sett. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 73|0|0. 1945|55 Rs. 105|2|0.

Tone of Market:—Fairly steady.

RUSSIA AS BRITAINS COMPETITOR.

Lancashire Perturbed

The British manufacturing world is greatly exercised over the threatened diminution of Indian purchases of British goods. Manchester has learnt with perturbation that 400 packages of white shirtings and printing clothes of the value of £17,000 imported into India from Russia have been disposed of and that further transactions were being arranged. The goods which were found to be of good quality were disposed of at 10 per cent. below the Lancashire price for similar cloth. It is obvious that if this competition is kept up, a terrible blow would be struck at Manchester, but comfort is sought to be drawn from the fact that these goods have probably been sold at a loss to the producers and that Russian competition is not likely to be permanent. But this phenomenon, taken along with the circumstance that the British share of orders from the Government of India had now shrunk from 82.57 previous to 1926 to 76.83, has provided the die-hard press with an agreement for denying self-government to India as, in that case, British industries would be ruined. "The Morning Post" writes:—

"We might suggest to the Labour Party, which is now pressing to have that Government transferred from British to India and from friendly to hostile hands, that if the transfer is ever made it will certainly be accompanied by another and very much more serious drop in these orders from India. Those who refuse to look after their own interests in this world are apt to go to the wall. Even as things are, the relaxation of British power in India has already been accompanied by a tariff hostile to our cotton manufactures. We protested against that change at the time as likely to be extremely injurious to British interests; but received very little support either from the Labour Party or from Free Trade Manchester."

The assumption that British Labour is friendly to India is, as recent events have proved, quite unfounded. But the comment shows what the motives are which operate on the minds of the British public in regard to India.—"The Hindu."

GENERAL RAIN IN N. W. F. P.

POONA, Nov. 28.

The western disturbance lies as a depression over the North Punjab and has given nearly general rain in Northwest Frontier Province, Sind, Baluchistan, and Southwest Punjab and local rain in Kashmir with a few falls on the Punjab Hills. The weather continues dry elsewhere. The temperature is falling rapidly along the Frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Khanpur, Peshawar and Sonamarg one and a half inches each; Parachinar one; Fort Sandeman and Quetta three quarters; Khushab, Dras, Harnai, Kalat, Hyderabad (Sind), Drosh and Karachi a half; and Lvallpur, Dera Ismail Khan Chaman and Murree a quarter.

Forecast.—Some decrease along the Frontier and extension in Kashmir and the Punjab and into West United Provinces. The temperature is likely to fall appreciable in the Punjab and the adjoining districts during the next two days.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 28-11-1928:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F.) at 8 a. m. 29.941 inches (.034 below normal)
Barometer (corrected at 4 p. m. (previous day) 29.856 (.007 below normal)
Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.035
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.6 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 71.3 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.5 degrees (2.5 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 71.8 degrees (1.5 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 80 per cent
Relative humidity at 4 p. m. (previous day) 45 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. NNE
Velocity of wind at 8 a. m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 20 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 0

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL**

COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge..	30

4 **BUREAU REPORTS** till 8-11-28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

WEEKLY BULLION MARKET.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly market review on the 28th instant:—

Our Silver market shows a nett decline of 3 annas since we wrote our last Review. During the greater part of the week prices ruled steady with small fluctuations but later declined on tired bulls unloading and on selling by option-dealers, Commission Houses and a prominent Calcutta operator in consequence of easiness in forward Shanghai Exchange. The December settlement approaching near, Commission Houses have been mostly selling off their purchases. The prices however at the close have slightly recovered. Ready stock on hand is still large although the daily off-take has been better at about 100 bars. There is a belief in the market that the famine which is reported to have affected some part of China may have a depressing effect on Silver. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-6 for the first settlement on the 23rd instant and the lowest Rs. 59-15 on the 26th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-7. T.T. Shanghai on London is the same as the last week's closing. The highest price was 2-7 3/4 on the 23rd instant and the lowest 2-7 11/16 on the 26th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 lower. The market was quiet and dull with China being a small buyer while Continent and America generally sellers. India has operated both ways. The New York price is 57 7/8 cents, i.e., 0 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 cents on the 23rd instant and the lowest 57 7/8 cents on the 24th instant.

The prices for Gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-5-0 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-5-6 for the second settlement. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11-1/2.

We remain in favour of purchases at under Rs. 60.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 27.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb .Spot 6/8-11/16 Sellers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Rangoon.—A serious clash between Chinamen and the police was averted on Monday night by the timely appearance of the First Additional Magistrate on the scene last night.—A.P.

Calcutta.—Mr. Iswardas Mall who is charged with the murder of Fakir chand Mahati was committed on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to stand his trial in the High Court sessions.—A.P.

Lucknow.—The sixth All-India Music Conference will be held at Alwar from 10th to 16th December and not from the 8th to the 16th as previously proposed. His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar will open the Conference.—A.P.

In memory of the late Sri Madhusudan Goswami Sarvabhaum Acharya, a Mahotsava is being celebrated at Brindaban by his son Goswami Srikrishna Chaitanya from 19tth instant. Recitation of Bhagwat and other Bhakta Granthas and Sankirtan are being held every day. A special feature is the All-Religions Conference in which views of various religions, such as Vaishnavism, Arya Samaj, Christianity, Buddhism and others were erpounded about the goal of human life and how to attain its representatives from outside attended.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/16 1 Mail.

NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274-1/2.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 138

SHANGHAI:—
Bank Selling D D 177.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.

CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.85 5/16 27th inst.
Shanghai-Lonon 2/7-3/4 28th inst.
London-Italy 92.60 27th inst.
London-Paris 124.10 27th inst.
London-Belgium 34.890 27th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.18 27 inst.
Lonron-Italy 92.60 27th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 27th inst., £4-4-11-1/2 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 26-5/8 27th inst., 26-5/8 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 11/16 27th inst., 26 11/16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58-1/4 27th inst., 58-1/8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 7/16 per cent 27th inst, 4 7/16 per cent. 26th inst.
London Discoounts 6 Mos. 4 13/32 per cent. 27th inst., 4 13/32 per cent. 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1-1/2 per cent.
3 mos. 4 per cent.
6 mos. 4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Very Easy.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.).

Bombay, Nov. 28.

London Ready 26/10.
London Forward 26/11.
America Cent 58/4.
China Opening 2/7/12, Closing 2/7/12.
Ready 60/2.
Kartik Opening 60/1, Highest 60/2, Lowest 60/-, 6 p.m. 60/2.
Mangsor Opening 60/4, Highest 60/5, Lowest 60/3, 6 p.m. 60/5.
Tejimundi -/10/-.
Poush Opening 60/6, Highest 60/7, Lowest 60/5, 6 p.m. 60/7.
Tejimundi 1/1.

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/3.
Kartik 21/5/-.
Mangsor 21/5/3.
N. Motilal 21/5/6.

SEWING AND CUTTING CLASSES EXAMINATION.

The Mahila Mandal which is a Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, conducts Sewing and Cutting Classes for women at the Working Men's Institute, Parel. These classes are held in the afternoon and are open for ladies of all classes.

A syllabus has been drawn up and instructions in Sewing and Cutting are imparted according to this syllabus. Recently the students in the different classes were examined both in theoretical and practical work and the following were declared successful in order of merit.

Senior Class (One and half years' training):—(1) Miss Elizabeth Ezekel, (2) Mrs. Kamalabai Kulkarni, (3) Mrs. Tarabai Desai, (4) Mrs. Sarabai Talkar, (5) Miss Hirabai Veranekar and (6) Miss Eliba Eliaza.

Junior Advance Class (One year's training):—(1) Mrs. Tangabai S. Ayer, (2) Miss Shantabai Kowli, (3) Miss Elizabeth Jejaf, (4) Miss Segulbai David, (5) Mrs. M. Solomon and (6) Mrs. Sitabai Rele.

Junior Class (Six months' training):—(1) Miss Majoobai Benjamin, (2) Miss Racheibai Aaron, (3) Mrs. Anibai Johnson, (4) Mrs. Elizabeth Astumker, (5) Miss Bathshebabai Solomon, (6) Mrs. Krishnabai Savkar, (7) Miss Serabai Solomon, (8) Mrs. Shantabai Gupte, (9) Mrs. Mozelbai Warulkar, (10) Miss Yakhobeth Ezekiel, (11) Mrs. Saraswatibai Chitale, (12) Miss Subhadrabai Mandlik, (13) Miss Lilabai Pradhan, (14) Mrs. Kamalabai Chonkar, (15) Mrs. Gangabai Samarth, (16) Mrs. Bhagwan Koar, (17) Miss Tarabai Dengale, (18) Mrs. Serabai Eliza, (19) Miss Tuljabai Mhatre, (20) Miss Tarabai Tamhane, (21) Miss Shantabai Patil, and (22) Miss Shantabai Kadreker.

TRIUMPH OF POPULAR CAUSE

ENTIRE CLOSING OF COTTON MARKET TO-DAY

Although the East India Cotton Association had resolved to keep the market open to-day from noon to 2 p.m. for trading in forward contracts as stated in our yesterday's issue, we now authoritatively learn, that the Cotton Brokers' Association has resolved not to do any business in forward contracts. Thus the resolution of the East India Cotton Association to keep the market open for two hours has become practially nugatory. So the popular cause has trumphed at last and honour is justly and rightly given to the memory of the Great Indian Patriot!

The East India Cotton Association has thus made itself ridiculous in the eyes of the right-thinking public. A sort of dual Government can not achieve perfect solidarity.

NOTICE OF COTTON BROKERS.

The following is the text of the notice issued by the Hony. Secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Association:—

"I beg to inform you that pursuant to the resolution passed by the Managing Committee of my Association, the Forward Cotton Market will remain entirely closed on Thursday, the 29th instant, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Deshbhakta Lala Lajpat Rai."

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

	Ready New.	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	310	....
Bengal Fine	305	....
Bengal F.G.	295	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	305	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	....
Wardha-Hingt Fine	335	310
Nagpur Fine	335	310
Yeotmal Fine	330	305
Arvi Fine	300	305
Amraoti Fine	315	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	280
Mulkapur Fine	300	275
Khandesh Fine	....	255/65
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	....
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	....	275/85
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	265
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	265/70
Indore-Ujjain Fine	....	265
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	270
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	325
Cambodia	....	385
Miraj-Sangli	....	375/80
Compta Good	....	355/65
Jinja	....	555

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	941	10,043	20,696
Central India	268	11,497	9,240
Barsi & Nagar	164	10,487	13,858
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	2,309	3,763
Berar	3,276	81,379	65,501
Central Provinces	2,410	35,173	17,849
Total Oomras	7,111	150,888	130,912
Dholera	....	5,322	14,791
N.-W. Provinces	198	36,309	39,566
Rajputana	....	1,764	6,646
Sind-Punjab	103	3,108	15,647
Broach	....	2,608	2,444
Coompta & Dharwar	175	4,234	2,393
Westerns-Northerns	105	3,726	2,802
Cocoanada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	2,074	6,052
Persian	....	72	2,686
American	....	1.035	18,590
Egyptian and African	....	10,278	6,168
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	....	2
Total	7,692	221,418	248,719

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 22nd Nov

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,368	157,577	89,336
Japan & China	3,312	251,979	67,991
Coast Ports	....	4,801	4,743
Up-country by Rail	....	29,435	20,317
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	11,888	7,335
Total	4,680	455,680	189,727

A Bargain in Motor Car.

A 4 Cylinder 16 H.P. TALBOT DARRAEQ LANDAULETTE. Very economical car. In Magnificent condition. Ideal car for Zenana.

Rs. 2,000

will exchange or give on easy payments.

T. R. PRATT (Bombay) Ltd.,

Hughes Road, :: :: :: BOMBAY.

TURKISH ECONOMIC REFORMS

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.

The programme of the Ismed Government for the ensuing session has already been announced in an official communique. The main features of the programme are measures to combat the increasing cost of living, principally in meat and bread. This comes as a sequel to the report of the Supreme Economic Council that a grave crisis is imminent owing to diminishing wealth and extravagant private expenditure.

The Economic Council is farther of opinion that the Turkish foreign trade is in chaotic condition and that to meet this the Government has decided upon creating a foreign trade bureau whose function will be to organise the exports of the country. A law for the universal employment of the metric system is soon going to be enacted. The scheme for founding a State Bank is also under foot and for agricultural improvement Government has decided to set apart £5,000,000. (Turkish) for irrigation works.

NATIONAL REST DAY.

Friday in all Moslem countries is observed as national rest day. But now in rejuvenated Turkey businessmen say that with Friday as rest day, they can no longer keep harmony with the business movement in Europe. Hence there has already been a demand from all the principal business centres of the country in the Angora National Assembly to change it from Friday to Sunday. I understand, owing to commercial pressure the change is likely to be sanctioned.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The day before yesterday was the occasion of the pompous celebrations throughout the whole country of the fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the Turkish Republic. Here there was illumination of the city and a display of fireworks followed by a ball at the Vali's Palace. In the morning of that day military and naval detachments were reviewed in the Bayarzid Square and in the evening official receptions were held at the prefecture and the headquarters of the Popular Party.

News received from Angora states that the celebrations of the anniversary were gorgeously made and President Kemal Pasha took this occasion for reviewing the troops, sailors and Boys Scouts. There was a display of aerial flight and sixty aeroplanes circled overhead. A ball was given by the Turkish Hearth Society which was graced by the presence of the President of the Republic and the Diplomatic Corps.

The press is paying glowing tributes of eulogy to the Gazi for all his achievements during the last five years and in one voice attributes to him alone the miraculous changes that have been effected in Turkey—the abolition of the Caliphate and the expulsion of the House of Ottman; the suppression of the Sheikhul-Islamate and the Ministry of Religious Affairs; the adoption of a uniform educational system; the dissolution of the theological colleges and the Dervish Tekkes (monasteries); the adoption of the Swiss Civil Code; the suppression of the Sheri (religious) Courts; the abolition of the fez; and the introduction of Latin characters in lieu of Arabic for writing Turkish.—"The Forward."

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Cassiaseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 48/10/6, Highest Rs. 48/12/6, Closing Rs. 48/11/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4/8/1-1/2, Closing Rs. 4/7/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 53/14, Highest Rs. 54/2/9, Lowest Rs. 53/13/6, Closing Rs. 54/2/6.

MERCEDES AND HER FIANCE

FIRST MEETING IN LONDON

In 1926 Mercedes Gleitze, the famous girl swimmer, became engaged secretly to a private soldier at Quetta through the medium of a picture in "The Englishman." On Saturday she met him for the first time.

The encounter took place on the steps of Westminster Cathedral, and reporters were present in force to see Private William Farrance, of the East Lancashires, claim his future bride.

When Miss Gleitze swam the English Channel in 1926 her photograph was published in "The Englishman," and caught the eye of Private William, who added to the thousands of marriage proposals the fair swimmer was receiving every day.

Cupid saw to it that his letter did not go astray or pass unnoticed and there was an exchange of correspondence.

"It was an awfully nice letter," said Miss Gleitze. "The words lingered in my memory and I wrote to Will."

The result was an engagement which was kept secret until September last.

"I LIKE HIM."

Neither Private Farrance nor Miss Gleitze were abashed at meeting each other, despite the attentions of interested Pressmen, and they went away from the Cathedral arm-in-arm for a walk in Green Park.

"I like him," Miss Gleitze later confessed.—"Englishman Special Cable."

TRUST FUND FOR DONOGHUE

£20,000 PLANNED BY HIS FRIENDS

It is understood that a few prominent owners and representative racing men hope to form a trust fund of approximately £20,000, by which the financial future of the famous jockey, Steve Donoghue, and the children will be assured.

A number of wealthy men for whom Donoghue has ridden or who have always had a great liking for the most remarkable little personality in the history of the Turf, have already promised support.

FUND COMMITTEE.

The formation of a committee to administer the trust fund, which would pay out only the interest on the money and make it impossible for the capital to be touched, is a matter of time, and there would be, it is understood, many matters in connection with the recent bankruptcy proceedings against Donoghue to be settled first.

Donoghue has probably made more money than any other modern rider and he has always been a generous man without ever being a reckless spender on his personal tastes. Ill-luck has, however, dogged his various investments.

"Steve" still rides many brilliant races, but he naturally realises that he cannot go on for ever as a jockey. The confidence of the little man in himself, but not his horsemanship, is being shaken. He feels his present position acutely.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay received a deputation from the Humanitarian League on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson received the Chief and Rani Saheb of Phaltan at Government House Bombay on Tuesday.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla and Kumar Shri Himatsinh of Rajpipla lunched at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended a farewell dinner given by the Princes of the Presidency at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday.

Lady Wilson was present at the Annual Ball in aid of the Widows Home at the Town Hall and afterwards distributed the prizes on Tuesday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

All-India Mourning Day for Lala Lajpat Rai: Bombay Municipal Corporation meeting cancelled.

LALA LAJPAT RAI DAY IN BOMBAY

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS

PUBLIC MEETING AT JINNAH HALL.

In response to the appeal issued by Dr Ansari, the President of the Congress, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Swarajya Sabha, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Bombay Arya Samaj, Bombay Presidency Hindu Maha Sabha, and Bombay Youth League, to celebrate "Lala Lajpat Rai Day", when Mr. Jehangir B. Patel will preside. Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, A. S. Wali, Balubhai T. Desai, R. S. Nimbkar, K. F. Nariman. Drs. N. D. Savarker, Kaliandas Desai and Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, will speak.

AT BHULESWAR.

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. near Mumbadevi Fountain, when Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta will preside. The following persons will speak on "Lalaji's Life and Work and our Duty to the Country". Mr. Nariman, Shrimati Ratanben, Shriyut Purshotamdas Thakurdas, N. B. Despande, G. N. Desai, D. P. Pathak and Manibhai Desai.

AT PAREL.

Under the joint auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangh and Bharatiya Bahishkrit Seva Sangh, a public meeting of the Untouchables and others will be held in the Maidan behind Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. to mourn the loss of Lala Lajpat Rai to the country and to express its indignation at the recent Mahr-Mahomedan disturbance at Harkul (Kolaba district). Mr. P. R. Lele, will preside. Amongst the speakers will be Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. P. G. Solanki, D. V. Naik, D. V. Pradhan, S. N. Shivtarkar, B. V. Pradhan and others.

AT MATUNGA.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at Lakhansi Napoo Hall (opp. G. I. P. Ry. Station) under the joint auspices of The F and G Ward Dt. Congress Committee, The Youth League Matunga, The Hindu Mahasabha, The Matunga Residents' Association, The South Indian Association and other institutions.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. Maneklal Vakil, Seth Velji Lakhonsi, Mr. Narayanaswamy, Mr. Sitaram and others will speak

AT CHICHPOKLY.

Under the auspices of the Lok. Tilak Utsav Mandal, at Chichpokly a public meeting of mill workers will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.), at Chichpokly opposite the Dinshaw Petit Mill, in memory of late Lala Lajpat Rai. Messrs. Nimkar, Lalji Pendse, Jhabwala, Mirajkar, and Seth Govindrao Yashawantrao Shinde will speak.

AT BANDRA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bandra will be held to-day (Thursday), under the joint auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Bandra Village Congress Committee and Bombay Suburban District Hindu Sabha, when resolutions to the memory of the great departed patriot will be passed. Mr. B. G. Kher, Solicitor, will preside. The time fixed is 9 p.m. (S. T.), and the place of the meeting is the open yard of the Patkar Niwas, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra.

AT ANDHERI.

Under the auspices of the Andheri Congress Committee, Citizens' Association and Youth League a public meeting will be held at Lalji Grain Merchants' open plot (opposite Ramji Mandir) on Versova Road, Andheri, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) to mourn the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. R. P. Masani, Mehta, Modi and others will address the meeting in Gujarati and Marathi.

AT VILLE PARLE.

To express deep grief and sorrow for Lalaji's sudden demise a public condolence meeting of the citizens will be held to-day (Thursday), in Vile Parle Rashtrya Shala Hall at 9 p.m.

AT MULJI JETHA MARKET.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-0 p.m., in the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, to observe Lajpat Rai Day. Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, M. L. A., will preside.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of this Association held this day it has been unanimously, resolved to close the Bazaar, to-day (Thursday), to observe Lala Lajpat Rai Day.

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Exchange will remain closed to-day (Thursday) on account of Lala Lajpat Rai Day.

PRACTICAL WAY OF OBSERVING LALAJI DAY.

Mr. S. D. Merchant, Hon. Secretary, Propaganda Committee in connection with ban on Mahatmaji's postrait in V. J. Technical Institute, writes:—

As a first step towards the achievement of the nobie goal the students of all castes and creeds of the Institute hostel have decided to sacrifice their one meal to-day November 29, "the mourning day for Lalaji's sad demise,"—the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Secretary, Propaganda Committee.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay. J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi. Tele. Address:—"Uleer" Kandi..

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Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

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SECRETARIES Bombay

LATEST COTTON MARKET NEWS

NEW YORK MARKET RAISES 16 POINTS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Futures market opened easy at a decline of 9 points in sympathy with over night weakness of New York market. There was considerable liquidation which called forth a decline of 4 points and January reached 10.50. There was impressive resistance and prices rallied under hedge buying and short coverings:

The New York Market opened 8 points lower with Jan. 20-45 and soon recovered the decline, the prices rising 8 points. At this level the market closed for the day with a decline of 3 points Jan. 10.60

The local market in response to these observations opened at Rs. 365-8 and improved to Rs. 366. Later American inquiries being quiet the market closed at 11 p.m. at Rs. 363-8-0 and New York was 3 points higher.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened to-day at 8 points lower in parity with Liverpool quotation There was a great deal of support from Bull operators in the trade during the first hour which not only removed the opening weakness but later on improved somewhat during the afternoon the trading was narrowed somewhat and the steadiness was maintained through out the session. The market finally closed with a rise of 16 points. The Cotton market will be closed tomorrow (Thursday).

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

TRADING IN MILL COMPANIES' SECURITIES APPROVED

LONDON, Nov. 28.

New York.—The Board of the Managers of the Cotton Exchange announce that they have approved generallly the plan for trading in securities of the cotton mill companies in addition to present trading in cotton futures.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPHS BOMBAY FRAUD CASE

STATEMENTS OF ACCUSED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, recorded the statements on Wednesday of the accused in the case in which V. V. Thathachari, the Divisional Accountant, in the Divisional Engineer's office, Telegraphs, Bombay, and D. V. Pillai, a clerk, in the same office stand charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 22,340 —6—0 destruction of account books and abetment of these offience respectively on Wednesday. Both the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges and asked for time to put in written statements.

The first accused in his oral statement to the court said that he had the key of the safe in Samb Sivan's room. The cash of the office was placed in that safe. He counted the amount given to him by the clerk every evening, placed it in the safe and handed the amount to the Divisional Engineer the next morning. He did not make any cash payments. They were made by a clerk of the Divisional Engineers's Office. There was a rule not to keep cash balances in the office exceeding Rs. 1,000. He had brought it to the notice of the Divisional Engineer and reminded him of his responsibility in the matter. Whenever cash payments were to be made the clerk would go to him and tell him about it. He would then go to the Divisional Engineer and ask him to urge for the payment. If he had cash he would give him (the accused). If he had not he would ask him to write out a cheque. After receiving the money from the Divisional Engineer, he would give the same to one of the clerks in the accounts branch and make the necessary disbursements. He was not responsible for any cash. It was the Divisional Engineer who would pay any cash or instruct him to write out a cheque.

INSPECTION OF OFFICE.

Mr. Singh inspected accused's office in March 1928. The totals were not taken in his presence nor were the cash balances checked. It was not true that he (accused) fetched the cash and put it on the table before Mr. Singh. Whatever happened, was between Mr. Landen and Mr. Singh. He was asked by Mr. Singh to produce the cash books. He did so and then left. He did not know what Mr. Singh wrote in the cash book but subsequently he saw some endorsement. He did not now remember what it was. He could not say from memory whether the items of Rs. 70-8-0, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 2,306-14-0 mentioned in Mr. Chatterjee's report were posted in the cash book in the account of February or March or at the time when Mr. Singh inspected.

In the absence of the cash book the only record available was the record of miscellaneous cash receipts statement sent to the audit office by the middle of April. long prior to the receipt of Mr. Singh's report by the office. The demand draft of Rs. 20,000 was credited on March 2. The cheque for Rs. 2,306-14-0 was credited on March 9 and Rs. 70-8-0 on March 1. Accused submitted that these entries were disclosed in the cash book at the time of Mr. Singh's inspection.

He did not destroy the cash books. They were not in his custody. When he was asked to produce the books he made inquiries and learnt that they were missing. He never told Mr. Ganden that he had destroyed the books. He told Mr. Chatterjee that the books were missing but he did not tell him that he had destroyed them. Nor did he tell Mr. Chatterjee that he intends to commit suicide. Mr Chatterjee asked him if the books were closed and he replied in the affirmative. Mr. Chatterjee asked him what the closing balance was and he replied that it was Re. 1.00,000.

STATEMENT OF SECOND ACCUSED.

D. V. Pillai, the second accused stated that he did not write the cash books but generally helped in doing so. He did write the cash books for some days every month and specially in the first week of every month. He made the cash payment in the office. For local payments he got the cash from the Accountant at times or else he (Accountant would ask him to write out a cheque in favour of "self". The cheque would be signed by Mr. Landen and sent to the treasury for being cashed. Accused used to make payments out of the cash so received and returned the balance undisbursed to the Accountant with an account of the payments.

The sum of Rs. 70-8-0 consisted of six items lying undisbursed which he remembered to have credited in the cash book. He posted the twenty vouchers in the cash books under dates March 1 but the cash book was not written out until 16th of March. The book was not inspected by Mr. Singh until the forenoon of March 20. No cash balance was totalled up before him.

He could not say if the demand draft of Rs. 20,000 and the cheque for Rs. 2,306-14-0 were posted in the cash book because he did not write the cash book after March 2.

Mr. K. F. Nariman with Mr. S. B. De Silva appeared for the accused.

SOCIAL TO ANAVIL, I.C.S.

Mr. Manilal J. Desai, I.C.S., who returns from England on Friday, will be given a social entertainment on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. at the bungalow of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Warden Road, when all Anavils are invited.

TROUBLE IN CROWN MILL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST JOBBERS

EVIDENCE BEFORE STRIKE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

At the resumed sitting of the Mill Strike Inquiry Committee on Wednesday, Mr. S. A. Dange, one of the workers' representatives opened up the question regarding situation in the Crown Mill. It will be recalled that the workers of this mill had threatened to go on strike if the two jobbers whom they alleged to be guilty of ill-treatment of the workers, were not dismissed by the management. The situation has become very delicate since one Labour Union in the city is insisting on the dismissal of these two jobbers, while another Union is pleading to the mill management on behalf of the jobbers.

Mr. Dange once more complained that the workers in the Crown Mill were ill-treated by these two jobbers with the result that there was unrest among the workers. His Union had written to the management which had not shown even the ordinary courtesy to reply to a letter. What his Union wanted was a mere inquiry into the allegations.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Bombay Textile Labour Union told the Committee that the jobbers against whom allegations were made belonged to his Union. They had come to him with a complaint that their dismissal was sought for because they were the members of a different Union. It was the duty of his Union, Mr. Bakhale added, to protect the interests of its members. He had, therefore, written to the Manager of the Crown Mill to consider the matter carefully before taking any final action.

NO FALSE ACCUSATION.

Mr. Dange interrupted to assure the Committee that the workers in the Crown Mill had no intention of making false accusation against these two jobbers because the latter belonged to a different Union. He wanted to make it clear that his Union had not the least objection if the workers joined any Union in the city.

Mr. S. D. Sakalatvala suggested that there would be no strike while investigations were going on.

Mr. Dange gave an assurance that there would be no strike provided these investigations were carried on in reasonable time.

The Committee refused to interfere with the affair as it did not fall within the terms of their reference.

The Committee then heard the evidence regarding standardisation scheme of Mr. Anderson of the Century Mills.

MR. CLAYTON'S SERVICES

STANDING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

Once again meeds of praise were showered upon Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, this time by the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation on Wednesday when Mr. J. B. Boman Behram, Chairman, moved the following resolution: That the Standing Committee place on record their sense of high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered to this Municipality and the city by Mr. H. B. Clayton, C.I.E., I.C.S. in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner for a record period of over nine years and of his cordial co-operation with the Committee during that period. Mr. Clayton's great administrative ability, his conspicious zeal and energy, his firm grasp of the complicated municipal problems of the City, his devotion to duty, his uniform courtesy and above all his geniality have been the marked features of his administration and in parting with Mr. Clayton the Standing Committee wish him greater success in his future career.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Nov. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	20.53
To-day's Opening Rate	20.45
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	20.69
Difference	+.16

Broach Expectation Rs. 367 8 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 28.
Previous Closing Rate	10.63
To-day's Opening Rate	10.54
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.60
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSNIG QUOTATIONS

	London, Nov. 28.
Silver Ready	26 11 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Nov. 28.
1st Settlement	60 2 0
2nd Settlement	60 5 0

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1928.

I was feeling very bored and blase when I was suddenly shocked into bodily energy and mental alertness by reading "Lord Irwin at Mandalay" "On The Road To Mandalay"—You know the rest, don't you!

* * *

But the excitement was short-lived. Further researches into the news item showed that Lord Irwin was at Mandalay as the Viceroy of India. I lay back generally depressed.

* * *

"The remains of a large pre-historic reptile were unearthed at Harbury, Warwickshire, and are being broken into sections for removal this week to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington".—B.O.W.

No, they are being removed to the N. H. Museum to be placed there permanently and not as preparatory to being shipped to India.

* * *

This for two reasons (1) that the reptile is pre-historic (2) that India is full of reptiles which have the great fascination for being alive.

* * *

"Sir Harcourt Butler thanked the Princes for their help and assured them that the Committee in preparing its report would take very careful cognisance of all their suggestions."

* * *

The Committee has to. Nobody can afford to neglect valuable suggestions, costly both in conception and delivery and which might prove more so on their adoption.

* * *

The "Evening News" has discovered another plot, in fact more than one plot for I read "Plots for Next Assembly Sessions."

* * *

Having laboured so hard and with such undoubted success at Bolshevik bombs which, it conclusively proved, were meant for the Simon Commission it naturally turns its attention to the Assembly.

* * *

And I am glad to say, it has succeeded. Yes Sir, I am sorry to say, there IS a Guy Fawkes with more than one parcel of gunpowder designing to blow away the Assembly.

* * *

It is so horrible! What is the Government doing? Why don't they arrest that terrible guy Pandit Motilal Nehru—I always suspected him—and raid the powder magazine of subtle diplomacy which outwits officialdom, at Anand Bhawan?

* * *

Will they move when it is too late, when—I shudder at the very idea—the Assembly has been reduced to ruin with terrible loss of life and property?

* * *

Here is blood-curdling news—"There is good reason to believe that the Swarajists have already begun hatching plots to inflict defeats on Government at the budget session of the Assembly next year"? However, the Steel Frame is there. The Trustees are active. I can have my week end at Juhu.

* * *

He:—"Wonderful, my dear, wonderful. The paper says 'Men's suits with sixteen pockets are now being made.'"

She (meaningly):—"Well, some wives will have a lot to go through, then."

DAY-LIGHT ROBBERY AT CURRENCY OFFICE

CLERKS RELIEVED OF RS. 9200

THE MYSTERY MAN AT THE COUNTER

A day light robbery took place in the Currency Office of Bombay on Wednesday afternoon when two clerks were relieved of their cash and notes to the extent of Rs. 9200. It appeared that Keshavlal Jamnadas, a clerk in the Morarji Goculdas Mill, was given a cheque for Rs. 40,000 to be cashed for paying wages to millhands in the morning. He went to the Imperial Bank and cashed the cheque receiving 40 G. C. Notes of Rs. 1,000 each.

At about 2.30 p. m. Jamnadas went to the Currency Office and changed 26 of the notes into notes of smaller denominations. He is then said to have gone to the cash counter to change Rs. 12,000 in notes into rupees, and, while receiving the cash, kept the notes on the counter, holding them with his hand. A middle-aged Hindu is said to have come up to him while he was standing at the counter and pushed him and asked him some betel nut. He replied that he had none.

The Hindu is then alleged to have grabbed a number of notes from his bundle on the counter and disappeared. On inspecting his bundle the clerk found seven notes of Rs. 1,000 and two notes of Rs. 100 each missing.

About the same time Khusal Biraj, an employee of Soagan Chand, a cotton dealer had received 12 bags containing Rs. 2,000 in exchange for Rs. 24,000 in G. C. Notes which he had received for his cheques cashed that morning. After receiving the bags of money he placed them on the floor and was putting them into a wooden box when he found one bag of Rs. 2,000 missing.

Immediately after the thefts both the men lodged complaints with the Palton Road police station where Sub-Inspector Sorabji took down their statements and is making inquires in each of the cases.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. G. S. Kelkar will deliver the fourth and concluding Lecture of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship Lectures on the Surgical Aspects of Amoebiasis at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, Byculla, to-day (Thursday), at 4-30 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public and will be presided over by Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Professor of Anatomy, Grant Medical College.

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Kashmir Pure Woollen

AND

Embroidery Materials

NEWLY OPENED

KASHMIR SALES DEPOT

WILL SELL AT

Reduced Rates

FROM

1ST TO 16TH DECEMBER 1928.

Sales will Commence Under the Auspices of SIR P. C. ROY On

1st December 1928 (Morning)

All-India Spinners' Association Sales Depot

KASHMIR SALES DEPOT,

PRINCESS STREET, : : : : : BOMBAY.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

by using

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

Mridvikarishta-Sharangdhar M. Ch 10

A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

ZANDU'S

Draksha-Asava

The Well-known Body and Brain Refresher

Avoid Substitutes

ZANDU Pharmaceutical Works Ltd. Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2

½ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

Awarded **Gold Medals** in 1912.

Mohanlal & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795, Ghia Mansion, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

Godrej Bar Soap Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.

Godrej Oil & Soap Co. TELE 40687 BYCULLA BOMBAY

Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered Godrej Teel Oil

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6, Shukhadwalla Building, REVELIN STREET, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 22,560.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1928.

HAVING IT BOTH WAYS.

Colonel Gidney had a somewhat uncomfortable time giving evidence before the Simon Conference on behalf of the Anglo-Indian community. He wished, as usual, to have it both ways and fared little better than the bat in the story. He had a doleful story to tell the Conference, stating how his community was repudiated by the Europeans and Indians alike and how desperately in want of very special protection his community was. "For a number of years," he said with pathetic candour, "we have been sitting happily on the lap of the Government of India and were not prepared for this change. All that we ask is that a few years of grace be given to us in which we can acclimatise ourselves to the changed conditions and establish our economic status according to the changed conditions." The modest period of grace asked for was thirty years, though he did not mind its being extended to fifty, and the nature of grace was a statutory bar against any reduction, during this period, of their present numbers in those services where they were employed in considerable numbers, such as Railways, Customs, ect.

It is quite inaccurate to describe the position of Anglo-Indians as having been disowned by both Europeans and Indians and, therefore, being likely to lose their share of appointments both ways. It is but too true that the Europeans have disowned them. But it is more true to say that the Anglo-Indians themselves have disowned Indians than vice versa. And far from losing both ways they wish to have it both ways. They wish to enter the British Army as Europeans and claim all the advantages of Indianisation as Indians. Asked if their estrangement from Indians was not due to their superciliousness towards the latter, Col. Gidney said: "If the question had been put ten years ago, I would have said 'yes,' but to-day this superciliousness is practically dead." We regret to have to say that the superciliousness is not dead. Indians would any day claim the Anglo-Indians as their own if the latter cordially acknowledged their loyalty to the country of their birth and if they would be content with the responsibilities as well as the rights of Indians. But when they claim a privileged position in the guise of safeguards they put themselves out of court.

The Anglo-Indians may learn a useful lesson from the Parsees and the Indian Christians. The Parsees are a smaller community than the Anglo-Indians; yet by casting their lot with the Indians wholeheartedly they have more than held their own in the country. They do not ask for any preferential treatment or even safeguards but are content to rely on their merits and co-operation with their fellow Indians. The Indian Christians too have refrained from asking for preferential treatment in their memorandum to the Commission or in the oral evidence of their deputation to the Commission. They have done the right thing in not pleading for communal electorates, the principle of nomination, and communal reservation in the services. Only, if communal representation is to continue, they would claim their share of seats in general electorates. Their representative, Mr. H. L. Ralliaram fully concurred with sir John's summing up in the following words: "The Indian Christian community, as represented by you, takes the view that its higher duty is to seek to represent and share the feelings of all generally in the country and not merely its own exclusive body." The Anglo-Indians could help themselves greatly by taking the same view and casting their lot with their fellow-Christians and their fellow-Indians, rather than by continuing "to sit happily on the lap of the Government of India."

STATES PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The farewell banquet given by the Chiefs and Princes of the Bombay Presidency in honour of the retiring Governor was a brilliant and picturesque function. This was only to be expected. Our Indian Princes have never been niggardly in the manifestation of their loyalty to His Majesty or any of his representatives. It may also be added that the encomiums lavished by the Chiefs on His Excellency at the banquet were most picturesque, too, and truly on a princely scale. Their speeches, however, were not entirely of the conventional type. Every Chief that spoke made a pointed reference to the Constitutional enquiries in India and expressed a lively concern for the treaty rights of the Princes. In this connection the Maharaja of Kolhapur's speech deserves special mention. The Maharaja deserves to be thanked for making it clear as day-light that for a full and just discussion of the constitutional position of the Indian States, the parties to be consulted are not merely, as is supposed by some, the Princes and the British Government, but should include representatives of the States people and of the people of British India. He said: "All that is required is that the parties concerned, I mean the Government, the Princes, and the people of the States and of British India should approach these questions with a clear understanding of the realities of the situation...with the sole desire to do justice to all parties that will be affected by any solution that may be arrived at." The States people's claims were also urged by Sir Leslie in his reply when he said: "Whatever be the form of Government, its justification must be the extent to which it secures the happiness and contentment of its subjects and the scope which it gives for their development and progress."

The views of the Maharaja of Kolhapur are in conformity with the growing conviction of progressive Princes that the people of the States should adequately participate in the constitutional enquiry. The Maharaja of Patiala has expressed his regret that the States People's Deputation in London was not allowed to submit oral evidence before the Butler Committee. It is true he doubted whether the Deputation was adequately representative of the States people. But once it is agreed that the people should participate in the enquiry, it should not be difficult to form a body more authoritatively representative of the States people. Meanwhile, the memorandum of the present Deputation may be considered on its merits After all, it must be remembered that the Deputation is the accredited representative of a responsible body like the All-India States People's Conference and that its views on the constitutional questions have been endorsed by many popular leaders, both in the States and British India, have been widely acknowledged to be moderate and reasonable, and have not been repudiated by any popular body in any Indian State. The Maharaja of Patiala has noted several defects in the procedure of the Butler Committee and has foreshadowed the next step of the Princes, viz: a Round Table Conference with His Majesty's Government. We trust the States people will have their due share in the Conference, as suggested by the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

APPROPRIATE BUT ILLOGICAL.

There will be hardly any surprise in India at Earl Winterton's refusal to inquire into the circumstances of Lalaji's death. In fact, it is quite appropriate of an alien and unsympathetic Government, especially in view of the possible fear that the suspicions of a whole country lend colour to the probability of Lalaji's death having been hastened by the inhuman lathi blows received a few days earlier. But we rather doubt the logic of the Noble Earl's arguments as given in Parliament. In the first place the "departmental and public inquiries" which have been held in India were, beside being unrepresentative, held to find out the truth about the assault and not its consequences. In the second place, he preferred "not to make any detailed statement regarding the facts elicited at the enquiries but he dealt with all the "facts". And yet he was claiming to be courteous to the Punjab Council "in view of the forthcoming debate" regarding the truth of those very "facts"! Then finally the Punjab Government need not apologise to Lalaji's family because there was no "evidence" that death was due to police action. And absence of evidence is part of the argument against an inquiry and therefore against taking any evidence! The Noble Earl should rather have said "Demand and be damned". It would have been less illogical and more consistent with his habitual discourtesy.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S WORK IN AMERICA.

STRENUOUS PROPAGANDA FOR INDIA.

(By Dr. N. S. Hardiker, Hubli.)

Lalaji's sad death has caused a gap in Indian politics. It will be felt for a long time to come. Yet we have to bear his physical absence and go on with the fight in the same spirit and with the same vigour which he exemplified during the forty years of his public activities. He was for five years, from December 1914 to December 1919, in the United States. During this period he went to Japan also. But he did not stay there long. From 1916 to 1919—a period of three years—I was with him.

In the following article I have given a short narrative about Lalaji's life of three years only. I have dealt with only that portion which I know most. I have not at all gone into details. Some important points only I have touched. Later on when I get more material from the States, for which I have written, I will give a full and detailed story of his life of "Five years in America," under which caption Lalaji wanted to write a book.

HOW I JOINED LALAJI.

As I was the President of the Indian Students' Association in the United States (Hindustan Association of America) Lalaji wanted to see me and my co-workers regarding the propaganda which he wanted to start in the States against the British Imperialists whose emisssaries were busy vilifying India's nam e and honour. Therefore, we all met at Chicago in September 1916. After the whole situation, as it stood then, was reviewed by those present, Lalaji said that he would start work immediately if he would get a whole-time permanent secretary. He pointed out to me and asked me to join him It was a dilemma to me, as leaving the University meant the pursuance of altogether another profession in life. It was a big sacrifice that was demanded of me. But after considering the pros and cons and after consulting with my intimate friends I decided to forego the pleasure of adding a few more degrees to my name and promised Lalaji to work with him in the political field. When Lalaji went to New York to make the necessary arrangements I proceeded to my "Alma-Mater" (Michigan University at Ann Arbor), packed up all my things, took leave of the authorities, and left for New York to take charge of my work. Lalaji and I began to stay together in New York from November 1916. Then began my association with Lalaji in America.

VARIOUS ORGANISATIONS.

From November 1916 to December 1919—a period of three years—we were staying and working together very closely. He as the President of the Indian Home Rule League of America and I as its General Secretary. In order to propagate the ideas with which the League was started. Lalaji thought of starting a monthly called "Young India". It made its first appearance in January 1917. As demands for information about India began to pour in to the "Young India" office, Lalaji started an Indian Information Bureau," with a separate secretary to look after its work. "The Young India" office used to be crowded by Indian visitors, Indian students and Indian labourers. All enquiries had to be attended to. Most willingly and ungrudgingly Lalaji gave part of his time to hear their stories and complaints. Many Indian labourers who were illiterate but very intelligent and adventurous wanted to help us to spread knowledge about India in the United States. They desired to have their own organisation so that they could help the League in a united manner. Lalaji got them together and organised an "Indian Labour Union." We started eveing classes for them. Lalaji helped us to conduct the classes and sometimes he himself taught the labourers, to read and write. Those illiterate workers of ours who were working their way through in the United States helped us and co-operated with us to the best of their ability. They gave us small contributions from their hard earned wages and carried on Indian propaganda in the nooks and corners of the city where

(Continued on page 8.)

DANCE INTERPRETATION OF THE EAST

SOURCES OF INSPIRATION.

ACCESSORIES AND DECOR.

(BY GRACE BURROUGHS).

It has been with the greatest interest that I have received criticisms through the Press and from critics who attended my programme at the Capitol Friday night. It is only through intelligent criticism that an artist may understand an audience; what it expects, what is its taste, what it considers art, what it has been used to seeing. It is through this means that the artist may also grow, not simply to suit or please an audience but to learn how in spite of everything to captivate and hold the attention of an audience. Very great artists sometimes fail to interest an audience in a certain locality and yet are a tremendous success in another. What pleased New York fails in London very often and vise versa.

INSPIRATION FROM RURAL INDIA.

I have been asked, "why don't you wear more gorgeous costumes and more jewellery?" If I were giving a reproduction of a court scene or imitating some historical or mythical personage I should endeavour to carry out every detail in order to personify that character, and if necessary I should wear gorgeous saris and bedeck myself in jewels. However, the inspiration I have received from India has not been of this type. For months I have lived in a simple Indian village and have been captivated by the natural beauty of the bodies of the people about me, by the simplicity of their biceps, and the poise of their natural gestures. It is this naturalness, this truth, this simplicity of life which have come down through the ages to the Western world from Greece which has preserved the art of line, movement and gesture.. True, these simple people wear some jewellery but it is not jewellery that held my attention.

ECONOMY IN MUSICAL ACCOMPANIMENT.

Again I have been asked, "why do you use so little music?" I have two reasons for not using music.—First:—there is a great elemental truth in the beating throbbing drum—a language which is universal speaking to every human mind. The lack of a melody gives the dancer a chance to create patterns based on the breath and the emotion, rather than on a theme of music which may have nothing whatever to do with the dancer's desire. It gives more freedom to the dancer and if an audience is in the proper mood to listen, it gives a peculiar thrill and speaks a truth. Secondly—there is a desire among modern creative artists to build up the dance without music. America and Germany are leading in this movement and are successfully staging very dramatic dance dramas. There is a marvellous opportunity to do this in India because the use of the drum and ankle bells has never been discarded. Spanish artists are also dancing without music, using only the click of the bell to give out emotion, accompanied by snapping of fingers or clapping of hands.

STAGE WITHOUT SCENERY.

In America stages are being constructed so that no scenery is used, lights and shadows are thrown in such a way as to suggest a setting, to create an atmosphere and to preserve an utter simplicity, to direct attention to line, to colour, to gesture and movement. There was a time when tensel, noise, painted scenery and startling movement held the attention of the audience but now that sort of thing is staged only in the cheapest theatres for the most ignorant classes, where it is necessary to appeal only to the childish senses, not to the intellect or to a higher aesthetic sense.

IN TUNE WITH THE AUDIENCE.

An artist must have the support and understanding of the audience as well as the proper setting in which to work.

There are many artists in India imbued with these ideals as the basis of their efforts and are producing classics, in painting, sculpturing, music, literature and dancing.

For those who search, there are ancient examples of this truth preserved through the ages in statues, bronzes, paintings, textures and architecture.

Notes of the Day.

Cart Before The Horse.

We believe in the value of working for Social Reform and therefore we naturally welcome the first South Indian Reformers Conference opened at Madras on Sunday. But we cannot help feeling that some of the speeches did not do credit to the speakers themselves. We fear we have to remind the Raja of Panagal, an ex-Minister of Madras, that the main raison d'etre of a Government is the introduction of reforms in all branches of national life. It is because this is not possible to any appreciable degree, as it has never been possible anywhere, through an alien Government that India wants Swaraj. Thus when the Raja of Panagal wanted Swaraj to be preceded by social reform he was, demanding that the cart should be driven by the horse.

Danger of Narrow Minded Outlook.

The Rajasaheb also incidently forgot that social reform does not exhaust the problems of a country. Even in India there are other reforms equally fundamental, if, perhaps less urgent which are crying for consideration. And the Raja of Panagal, experienced as he is in the history, arts, and obligations of Government, ought to have known that the only effective method of carrying out reforms is through Government responsible to the people concerned; in other words, Swaraj. The present Chief Minister of Madras equally experienced by virtue of his position, blundered along the same lines as the Raja. A narrow-minded outlook regarding the duties of the State is impossible in these modern democratic times.

First Things First.

So did Mr. Reddy by omitting to relate the necessity of reforms to obligations of Government, while reading Miss Mayo's book "with shame". Although we question the glaring half truths in Miss Mayo's book we do believe in the existence of evils in India—social, economic educational etc. But who is to blame for it? Why does Mr. Reddi feel ashamed of his countrymen who have got neither the money nor the power when he ought to feel ashamed of those who have got both, and whose duty it should have been to remove the evils? Evils exist and have existed in other countries—the England of the Industrial Revolution is a graphic example,—but they have been effectivly removed only by Government action. If Mr. Reddi really feels ashamed of evils in India he ought to try to get the power and money to remove them. That is to say he should try to win Swaraj. Private efforts at Social Reform are admirable. By all means intensity them but let us not run away with the mistaken idea that any reform can be effectively and thoroughly carried out except through Swaraj. First things must come first and it is essential that the issues are not confused.

Poona Seva Sadan's Request.

The Seva Sadan of Poona, founded by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade of revered memory, appealed to the Government of Bombay for the lease on fair terms of the building known as the Vishram baug Wada, which for several years housed. The Poona High School and since the abolition of this institution was temporarily used by Government for housing Judicial Courts in Poona but which is now unoccupied. The Wada has been almost invaribly used for educational purposes since the time of the Peshwas. It is surprising, therefore, that the Government have not yet made their decision about the disposal of the Wada. We cannot believe that they wish to follow a dog-in-the-manger policy or are disposed to haggle over terms. It may be that there are other claimants for the buildings but that is no justification for the question to hang fire for years.

Government's Duty to Institution.

We have no desire to start a controversy about the comparative claims of the applicant institutions. We shall only record our full agreement with the view recently expressed by His Excellncy Sir Leslie Wilson that he knew personally of no Institution or Society" that had a better claim, by reason of its past record and present performance on the Vishram Bag Wada than the Seva Sadan Society." The Central Institution and its ten branches in various parts of the Presidency conduct no less than 120 classes for various kinds of educational work, with over 1500 students on the roll. One of the strongest claims of the Seva Sadan is that it urgently needs more space for its growing activities and that without the Wada in question, which is next door to the Sadan, it is not possible, as we understand, to get any extra space in the locality for its expansion.

SIMON BOYCOTTERS CLASH WITH POLICE

Sowars And Spearhead Lathies Alleged To Be Used In Dispersing Crowd

A LUCKNOW INCIDENT

LUCKNOW, Nov. 28.

On the occasion of their fourth rehearsal procession to-day the boycotters had a collision with the city police resulting in minor injuries to several processionists including some of their leaders.

Babu Mohanlal Saxena, Secretary, Boycott Committee applied yesterday for a license for a flag procession today through Lalbagh, Hazratgunj Civil Lines to go to Narhai an Indian quarter beyond the Civil lines. The Superintendent of Police replying to this application informed Mr. Mohanlal to-day that the license could not be granted for the route specified more particularly as it was likely to interfere with the traffic in Hazratgunj, the city's chief business centres.

Mr. Mohanlal informed the Police Superintendent that he could not alter the route chalktd out so late in the day and would take procession out license or no license.

The processionists accordingly gathered near the Congress Office, Aminabad at about five. Khan Bahadur Syed Ainuddin, the City Magistrate was on the spot with a strong posse of police mounted and unmounted both armed and unarmed.

MAGISTRATE'S LETTER TO CONGRESS SECRETARY.

He gave the following letter to the Boycott Secretary:—

Dear Babu Mohanlal:—I see you are taking a procession just now without obtaining a license from the Police under Section 30 Police Act. You say you applied for it but mere application does not entitle you to take out a procession. The license prescribing the route should have been obtained by you and certainly yau have no license to pass through Lalgagh and Hazratgunj to Narhai and then back by Outram Road and Hazratgunj crossing Abbott Road etc. to Aminabad. I am sorry I can't permit you to start your procession and go along the route proposed by you."

To this Mr. Mohanlal replied:—

Dear Mr. Ainuddin:—I regret I can't see my way to accept your interpretation of section 30 Police Act. The section only requires I should apply for a license. As you yourself say I did apply for a license but the Superintendent of Police has not sent any license. It is not my fault if I am without a license at this moment. Under the Police Act a procession can only be regulated and not altogether stopped. Since, however, you are pleased to stop it I would like to know your authority to do so under the act. I regret I can't see my way to accede your wishes".

DETERMINED TO DISOBEY.

In addition to this correspondence there was a talk between the City Magistrate and the Boycott Secretary. The latter told the magistrate he would take the procession in spite of the prohibitory orders because he considered them illegal The city magistrate warned the boycott leaders of the consequences but the latter after consulation among themselves decided to proceed with the procession.

The City Magistrate stood in front of the procession and asked the processionists to disperse. He repeated this warning but the processionists failing to take heed the City Magistrate ordered the Assistant Superintendent of Police in charge of the mounted police to drive the processionists back and disperse them by force.

BATON CHARGE ON CROWD.

For some time three mounted European officers and sowars attempted to drive the crowd back but soon the horses grew restive and many in crowd got hurt under the horses' hoofs. The police also used batons. There was a stampede over the iron railings into the adjacent park where the processionists gathered and held a meeting and adopted resolutions condemning the City Magistrate and the police for using force against peaceful processionists.

Shortly after the charge by the police Mr. C. W. Gwykne, Deputy Commissioner, arrived on the spot and quiet was restored. Some processionists allege that spearhead lathies were used by the police and that they have been hurt by spear heads. Mr. Cartland, Assistant Superintendent, of Police was hit by a brickbat and Mr. P. D. Sing, Deputy Superintendent of Police is said to have been hit with a bamboo pole.—A. P.

HATS FOR TURBANS

SARTORIAL CHANGE BY COMPULSION

AMANULLAH'S COMMAND TO KABUL PEOPLE

NEW, DELHI, Nov. 28.

A message from Kabul says that in a note to the President of the Kabul Municipality the King of Afghanistan writes that the inhabitants of Kabul and the people who visit Kabul and appear on the main roads are under obligation to wear European dress and hat from 21st March 1929. After this date any disobeying the order will be punishhable with a fine from 5 to 10 Afghanis. School Teachers not wearing European dress will be fined from 1 to 5 Afghanis.—A. P.

SIMON GO BACK

AGRA'S WARM RECEPTION

AGRA, Nov. 28.

The Simon Commission special train arrived here this morning. Two parties were busy since early morning, one consisting of hostile demonstrators and the other of welcomers. The former waved Black Flags, and shouted "Simon go Back," while the latter lined the route to welcome the commission, and a band playing either party seemed 2,000 strong. The demonstrates shouted Simon go back at a couple of wayside stations.

PROGRESS IN KING'S HEALTH

STRENGTH MAINTAINED

PRINCE OF WALES ON WAY TO LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A letter from Lord Dawson headed Buckingham Palace nine this morning addressed to the Home Secretary was submitted to the Cabinet this morning. It says, "I gather that the Cabinet wish for more detailed opinion about His Majesty the King's health than that contained in daily bulletin. Will you, therefore, inform them as follows:—

ILLNESS UNDER CONTROL.

"The King is suffering from inflammation-congestion-of right lung with extensive plastic plastic pleurisy on the right lung which as you know is painful condition. such an infection must from its nature be serious. In all illnesses of this character there must be anxiety which will continue for the present but I am happy to say that the condition of lung shows some improvement and his strength is maintained. So far then the illness is being controlle its force lessened and its symptoms alleviated and I hope its duration will be curtailed."

The communication is signed both by Lord Dawson and Sir Stanley Hewett.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reuter understands that the King obtained a certain amount of sleep during the day; and this undoubtedly resulted in improvement. The phrase "strength has been maintained," which appeared in most of the previous bulletins and which is repeated in to-night's bulletin, was authoritatively described during the day as "all important." It was emphasised that doctors have been able to include the phrase "to-night," showing that the King continues to keep up his strength against the disease.

A high official of the Palace household stated that the announcement that "Enterprise" has been placed at the disposal of the Prince of Wales must be read in conjuction with to-night's favourable bulletin to which the Admiralty announcement was issued as an addendum.

A well-known doctor not connected with the Court, interviewed by Reuter, described the bulletin as most reassuring and hopeful. He was of opinion that the outlook was very favourable indeed.

The Prince of Wales has cabled Mr. Baldwin from Dodoma as follows:—"In view of His Majesty's illness I and my brother are returning to England as soon as possible."

It is understood that the Prince's decision is not result of any message recalling him, but is entirely on his own initiative.

LOWER TEMPERATURE.

A bulletin states that the King had a less disturbed day to-day and the temperature was lower than the corresponding hour last evening. His Majesty's strength has been maintained.

PRINCE RETURNS TO LONDON.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Gloucester are returning to London immediately.

"ENTERPRISE" AT SERVICE OF PRINCE.

The Admiralty has order the cruiser "Enterprise to proceed from Aden to Daressalaam to be at the disposal of the Prince of Wales.

NO CHANGE IN PROGRAMME.

Pretoria.—No official intimation of any alteration of the Prince of Wales' plans of his visit to South Africa is published here.

DOMINIONS' CONCERN.

The Dominions office announces that Dominion Governors-General and Dominion Governments are receiving bulletins regarding His Majesty's progress. The news of the King's illness has been received with deep concern all over the Empire and messages of sympathy and earnest hope of speedy recovery are constantly coming in.—Reuter.

FAIRLY COMFORTABLE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING

LONDON, Nov. 28.

His Majesty at six in the morning was stated to be fairly comfortable.—Reuter.

A QUIETER NIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A bulletin issued at ten in the morning says: King passed quieter night. Temperature and general condition remain as before.—Reuter.

PRESS AND THE KING

PRINCE'S SENSE OF DUTY

LONDON, Nov. 28.

All newspapers rejoice at the better news regarding the King's illness. Tributes are paid to the "Affectionate concern and sense of Duty" of the Prince of Wales in curtailing his African visit. It is pointed out that although the latest news regarding the King's condition encourages hopes of His Majesty's full restoration to health, obviously he will need prolonged rest and the Prince of Wales speedy return should be regarded, says "Daily News," as indicating his "intention to relieve His Majesty in the immediate future of all such duties as can vicariously be performed and train himself more assiduously than ever for the position of high responsibilities of which he recently acknowledged in striking phrases.—Reuter.

ANXIETY IN DHAR STATE

PRAYERS IN TEMPLES AND MOSQUES

(From a Correspondent.)

Dhar, Nov. 28.

The news of His Imperial Majesty King Emperor's illness has caused deep anxiety all throughought the State and prayers were mad this morning in the temples and mosques in the State for His Majesty's speedy recovery.

LAJPAT RAI.

(BY J. R. DALAL.)

Say not he's dead; they do not die
Who leave such noble legacy.
He lives in deeds that hearts have stirr'd,
And made his name a household word.

* * *

He lives in that grand inspiration
He has bequeath'd a struggling nation.
He loved his country, O how well,
His life of sacrifice can tell.

* * *

For Ind he lived; his latest breath,
When face to face with so-called Death,
In service of her Sons was spent,
As martyrdom he underwent.

* * *

But through his suff'rings there is born
For India's Sons a brighter morn.
His life shall be a beacon-light
To guide us to our goal aright.

* * *

With firm resolve let each one stand
For service of his Mother-land;
And say not that our task is done
Till Freedom's battle's fought and won.

* * *

The spirit of our hero still
Our hearts with burning zeal shall fill.
No, no; they do not, cannot die
Who leave such noble legacy.

LAJPAT RAI DAY.—Nov. 29.

BOMBAY MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

MORE MILLS CLOSE

The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mill situated at Kalachowky, which was in partial working order on Tuesday, was completely closed on Wednesday. The workers numbering about 2,000, allege that wages were reduced in the Weaving Depratment.

The workers of the Morarji Gocul-das Mill who had struck work on Monday, resumed on Wednesday and the mill was in full working order, negotiations having taken place between the management and the representatives of labour.

The Gold Mohur Mill at Dadar is in partial working order, weavers still holding out.

In the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill which was working on Tuesday, about 200 men of the Reeling Department came out, owing to alleged ill-treatment at the hands of a jobber.

The operatives of the Standard Mill, numbering 2,100 and of the Simplex Mill, numbering about 2,000 are completely closed.

MR CHAGLA'S PATRIOTIC STAND

Nehru Report Fully Safeguards Muslim Rights

LEAGUE SECRETARYSHIP RESIGNED

Protest Against Bombay Committee's Decision

Bombay, Nov. 28.

The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League has adopted a resolution disapproving the Nehru Constitution after rejecting the amendment of Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Secretary, approving of its basic principle. Mr. Chagla has resigned in protest.

SPIRITED ANNOUNCEMENT.

Announcing his resignation Mr. Chagla says:—

In view of the resolution adopted by the Committee of the League disapproving of the Nehru Report on the ground that it does not provide sufficient safeguards for Muslim interests, I feel that I cannot conscientiously continue to be on the executive of the League and be one of its Secretaries. I have been all along of the opinion, an opinion which I wish to reaffirm and re-emphasise, that the Nehru Report affords an admirable solution, with slight alterations of minor details, for the settlement of the Hindu Muslim question. I wish to have complete and unfettered freedom to carry on propaganda in support of my views and I cannot do so if I am prominently associated with a body which holds views so very different from my own. Although I am resigning from the Secretaryship, I shall continue to be on the Committee, hoping some day to convert the majority to my views.

RIGHTS FULLY SAFEGUARDED.

It is not without a great deal of anxious consideration that I have finally resolved upon this step. I have been the Secretary of the Bombay League since its inception and, if I might say so, I had a considerable share in bringing it into existence. It is not without regret that I am retiring from office. But I feel confident that, although I am in a minority to-day and the voice I am raising in support of the Nehru Report is a voice in the wilderness, I shall appeal to the future to justify me in the action I am taking. The history of all progressive movements is the conversion of large majorities by small minorities, and my co-religionists will realise at no distant date that the proposals put forward by the Nehru Committe are not only in the best interests of the nation, but they fully safeguard the ligitimate rights of the Mussalmans.—A.P.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Nov. 26.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the fifth session of the Kathiwar Political Conference to be held at Morbi met on the 25th instant, under the presidentship of Shet Vikamchand Amritlal Nargarsheth of Morbi.

Shriyut Revashankar Jagjiwan Jhavery was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee and Nagarsheth was elected Vice President.

The Executive Committee of the Conference met the same night at Morbi under the Presidentship of Rewashankerbhai and it unanimously passed a resolution approving of the position assigned to the Indian States in the Constitution of the Commonwealth of India embodied in the Nehru Report.

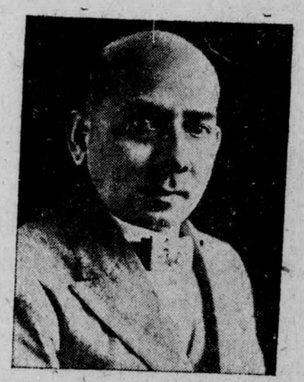
The Executive Committee also passed a resolution requesting all Kathiawad people to observe the Lala Lajpatrai Day on the 29th instant.

FINAL SITTING OF BUTLER COMMITTEE

SIR H. BUTLER THANKS PRINCES

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The final sitting of the Butler Committee lasted over three hours. The Maharaja of Patiala, the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, the Rana of Cutch, Sir Robert Holland, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Sir Patrick Fagan and Lady Peel were present. Sir Harcourt Butler thanked the Princes for their help, and assured them that the Committee in preparing the report would take very careful cognisance of all their suggestions.—Reuter.



Sir B. L. Mitter, who has been appointed Law Member in succession to the late Mr. S. R. Das.

SOCIAL INEQUALITIES CONDEMNED

PLEA FOR NATIONAL UNITY

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The South Indian Social Reformers' Conference organised by the Social Service League resumed its session to-night. Resolutions were passed expressing deep sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, condemning all social inequalities and other invidious distinctions between various communities and urging the introduction of compulsory primary education for boys and girls, without any distinction as to caste, facilities being given to children of the depressed classes by the free supply of books, etc. Other resolutions urged the removal of all social and communal ban in respect of temple entry and appealed to all to help the promotion of national Unity irrespective of caste religion, etc.

A cosmopolitan dinner will be held to-night which will terminate the session.—A.P.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION IN INDIA

PLEA TO MAKE IT CENTRAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

The Hartog Committee examined six witnesses to-day. The first three Mr. W. Winckler, headmaster, Railway School, Kharagpur, Mr. C. Kellor of the Boys High School, Allahabad, and Mr. L. Le Patourel of La Martiniere College, Calcutto, who were examined jontly gave evidence in camera.

Mr. H. A. Stark, Officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal in the course of his evdence urged that European education should be made a Central Subject because in the absence of common standardisation of classes in the various provinces the children and teachers experienced much difficulty. If the subject was made central it would then be possible to unify the system of education in all the provices in which case there would be no difficulty experienced when children moved from one province to another.

In reply to Sir Phillip Hartog Mr Stark said there was a greater sense of responsibility among those who were in the central Legislture than those in the provincial councils.

SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF GIRLS EDUCATION.

Miss Rivott, Principal of the United Mission School, Calcutta, in the course of her memorandum stated that one of the most disconcerting features of any survey of education was the fact that a vast majority of girls who entered infant classes never reached the higher stage. The number attaining permanent literacy was by no means commensurate with the efforts put forth to this end. To encourage prolonged attendance of children up to upper primary stage she recommended allocation of Government's grant subetantial in amount and proporationate to the number of girls reaching the third standard. She emphasised the supreme importance of girls education. Widespread education of the right kind for girls in this generation would, she believed, solve the problem of illeteracy of the great proportion of the population more satisfactorily.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. J. M. Sen, Addjtional Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, described the system in which 3600 Panchayet schools were run in Bengal.

Replying to Sir Selby Bigge Mr. Sen suggested that primary schools should be linked up with high schools and not with middle vernacular schools. There was a great demand in Bengal for English education and they could not banish it from the country. Mr. Sen also drew the Committee's attention to the low scale of wages paid to primary school teachers and suggested that the standard of pay should be raised and advocated compulsory edution to both boys and Girls.—A. P.

RULE OF PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN

DOST MOHAMMAD DECLARED REBEL

POWERFUL CHIEF FLEES FROM CAPITAL

DELHI, Nov. 27

Details are now available of the military operations in Persia referred to in recent messages. Dost Mohammad of Bampur, a powerful Chief in south-east Persia though nominally the Governor of Persian Baluchistan under the Persian Government, was for many years practically independent. He refused to pay any taxes to the Persian Government or to admit Persian troops in his territory or to let the Persian flag be flown over the fort of Bampur, the chief town in Persian Baluchistan. Owing to other pre-occupations Government delayed dealing with him until this year. During the summer a force began to be collected at Duzdap and a proclamation was made by His Majesty the Shah removing Dost Mohammad from the Governorship of Persian Baluchistan and declaring him a rebel. The Government of India co-operated with the Persian Government in providing war material for use in the operations and also gave facilities on the Duzdap railway. Further, they took steps to restrain tribesmen on their side of the Frontier from assisting Dost Mohammad. The operations started last month and after some fighting they have now been brought to a successful conclusion with the occupation of Bampur and the flight of Dost Mohammad.—A. P.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S HEALTH

FREE FROM FEVER

BENARES, Nov. 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is now completely free from fever but he is still very weak. It is expected, however, that he will be able to preside over the Convocation of the Benares University in December.

On medical advice he has postponed his intended tour of the remaining districts of the Punjab, the Frontier and Sindh.—A. P.

KHARAG BAHADUR SINGH

REVIEW OF SENTENCE IN DECEMBER

BENARES, Nov. 28.

With reference to the memorial submitted by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, a number of other members of the Central Legislature, the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy has informed Pandit Malaviya that after the fullest consideration of the case His Excellency is in agreement with the decision of the Government of Bengal that a review of the sentence passed on Kharag Bahadur Singh should be taken in March 1929.—A. P.

A DECCANI-GUJRATI MARRIAGE

Prof. S. V. Phadnis, Hon. Secretary, Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha, Bombay Branch, Arya Samaj, writes:—

The marriage of Shrimati Vatsalabai of Kayastha Prabhu Community, lady teacher of Surat, took place on the 24th instant, at the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Bombay, with Shah Ishwarlal Jawerchand Choksey. The marriage was attended by a distinguished gathering. The ceremony was performed according to Vedic rites. A Social terminated the function. This is an important widow marriage celebrated under the auspices of the Sir Gangaram Trust Society Bombay Branch; the bride is a Deccani lady and bridegroom comes from the Gujrati community.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S WORK IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 6).

they lived. Thus Lalaji availed himself of every opportunity to bring India's people together to fight the country's battle even in that far off land.

There were other Indian organisations also. Though they differed from Lalaji's political views and did not like the methods followed by him all of them accepted him as one of India's revered leaders, paid their respect to him and both directly and indirectly helped the couse for which he stood and worked.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Most of the Indians having as studying in the United States, unlike our students in England, were and are poor. Anti-Indian propaganda was being carried on by vested British Interests and supporters of Britain's dominion in India. It had to be fought out. Fighting meant money. But who had it? Lalaji, though he started the League and the monthly, had no money. So, at the beginning, he had to go very slow with the work of the League. He appealed to the Indians to contribute their might and help the organisation. Some help came but it was not enough. Therefore, he had to find other menas both for the organisation as well as for himself. Somehow or other we had to pull on for some time at least. Most unwillingly he had to curb his desire to carry on propaganda on a large and huge scale. As work progressed, we got help and then we were able to do at least some justice to our desire.

For his own personal expenses Lalaji had to write articles and deliver speeches. This brought him some money. At the beginning he was not known in the States. Anti-Indian propaganda was being carried on by influential Britishers. It was very difficult at the beginning to secure even lecture engagements. It was also difficult for him to induce the American journals to accept his articles. How then could he maintain himself? And how could he help the progress of the organisation? But the "Young India" book which he had published in August 1916 brought him some fame through the reviews of it that were published in the American papers. The first edition of the book was sold within eight months like hot cakes. And Lalaji was forced to bring out aonther edition in April 1917. Gradually he became known He began to get more space in the American journals. Some of the American Lecture Bureaus urged Lalaji to speak for them. Irish, Socialist and Labour organisations engaged him for speaking to their groubs. He was invited by many clubs schools and universities for speaking to their members and students. Before the end of November 1917 though the "Young India" book was proscribed by the British Government it found its way to England and the London Home Rule for India League brought out an English Edition of it with Col. Wedgewood's preface. Col. Wedgewood supplied, at his own cost, a copy each to the members of both the Houses of Parliament. This again brought Lalaji more name and more fame. The demand for his articles began to grow. These articles were paid for. He used to sit during the nights and write for the papers. Thus he could get money to maintain himself and to persue his further studies along the lines he had chalked out for himself.

While we were staying together in the same apartment, cooking our own food, cleaning our own pots, sweeping our own rooms, and washing our own underwears, we could study each other well. We used to be only two in the house. I saw his physical and mental agonies and felt for him. In so far as I was concerned, being born of a poor family and being a poor wretch from the very beginning, I did not at all care for my own comforts. I was associated with poverty but Lalaji's agonies could not go unfelt and unnoticed; and I feelingly wrote to my folks in India about him and about our daily life. In one of my letters to my brother at Poona, I described our daily life and painted a picture of Lalaji's sufferings. In that letter I had said that the work of the League was hampered for want of funds. It so happened that the letter was taken by my brother to Lokamanya Tilak, who after patiently going through it expressed his sorrow and immediately arranged to send five thousand dollars through Mrs. Annie Besant. We were really in need of funds. When this amount reached us, Lalaji thanked Lokamanya and said to me "This is the one man in India who understands the need of foreign propaganda. He is a giant. He is the real leader. When you go back, stay with him for a few months and take lessons from him and then join me again." I am sorry to say that I was not so fortunate as to have taken lessons from the Father of Indian Nationalism as per advice of my political master, Lala Lajpat Rai. The amount sent by Lokamanya was of great use to the work of the League. It removed some of the anxieties of Lalaji. He immediately instructed me to see that the amount was earmarked for propaganda and spent only on that account. He did not use a pie from that amount for his personal use. But that amount as news papers in this country have published was not returned to Lokamanya. Howsoever Lalaji would have desired to return that amount it was impossible for him to do so, as every pie that we recieved was necessary for the work undertaken. The whole amount was spent in the United States on the Leagues propaganda.

Lalaji's books, Lokamnya's help and the monetary assistance of our Indian and American friends in the States diminished our financial difficulties to a great extent and the work became comparatively easy in 1918 and 1919.

LITERARY ACTIVITIES.

While working for the League Lalaji kept himself busy with literary activities also. He did not spend a single minute in vain. He was a voracious reader. He himself used to go through all the English, Urdu and Hindu periodicals which we received from India and had instructed me to read the important portions from 'Kesarri' every week in order to know Lokamanya's views. He kept himself well acquainted with English polites also. He used to get a number of American journals for studying American politics. Whether at home or in the office he was seen either with a book or a pen in his hand. As he was suffering from insomnia, he seldom got enough sleep. And although he used to be in his bed at 11 or 12 midnight he was seen reading books received for being noticed in 'Young India' Monthly. He used to say to me "Hardiker, my body, is aching I do not get sleep. What shall I do? Oh, how I wish I were at home: "I used to sit by him and massage his body thinking and believing that he might get sleep. But then he would say "Go my boy, you better sleep now. You have heavy work in the morning. I will while reading, try to get some sleep." After a rest of an hour or two he used to get up again and read. Thus he silently suffered but laboured hard. Next to "Young India" book he wrote "England's Debt to India" a historical narrative of Britain's fiscal policy in India. That is also a masterly piece. When he heard that India had given a free gift of 150 crores of Rupees to England for the prosecution of the European war, he got wild and being angry sat at once to pen an "Open Letter to Lloyd George—the (then) Prime Minister of England" and did not stir from his seat until the letter was almost complete. It was sent to the papers within three days and the same was printed in booklet form. Then came Montague's turn. A similar letter was addressed to him. I very well remember the day when the 'Open Letter' to Montague's letter was dictated to me, we three—Lalaji, Dr. K. D. Shastry and myself—were going for an outing about 20 miles away from New York. We were on the deck of a small steam launch. We had, before embarking on the launch received the English mail, which contained all the details of Montague's utterances about self-determination for India. We had all requiste material for preparing a reply, on board the launch. Lalaji was not much for enjoying the trip. He was not in a mood. He wanted to dictate an "Open Letter to Montague." He began. I wanted to see the scenery, but I had to take down his dictation. Before we returned from the outing in the evening the letter was ready for typing. Such was the energy of Lalaji. He used to be very impatient at any news which affected the future of India.

Besides these he wrote a few pamphlets in 1928, "The Fight for crumbs" and "A call to Young India" were addressed to the Indians in the United States." Self-determination for India" was another pamphlet which was meant for the American and European public. In the latter part of 1918, he began to collect material for another book—"the Political Future of India". This was published early in 1919.

Many different kinds of circulars were written by him. I remember one which became very popular all the world over. "India, a Graveyard" was its heading. More than one lakh of English copies were printed and freely distributed in the States. It was translated into Italian, Spanish, German, Russian, French, Persian and in almost all Indian Languages. Such was the popularity of that circular.

Once when the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate was considering the question of self-determination for oppressed peoples and small nations Lalaji had to prepare a memorandum of 12 printed pages within one night, and take it to Washington in the morning. He was always full of facts. Figures were at his fingers' ends. He knew just exactly where to get material he wanted: and used to give me unfailing instructions to procure facts from those sources.

He used to carry on his own correspondence. Although he had three or four assistants to take down his dictation very seldom he asked us to sit and do his work. He loved to work and toil himself and never depended upon others. He always advised us to carry on our work ourselves without waiting for the help of others. That was the easiest way, he used to say of attaining success in one's life.

He was a constant visitor to the New York Public Library, and also to the Library of the Columbia University (New York). He must have gone through almost all books on India in those two biggest libraries of the United States. Special concession was shown to him by the authorities of these institutions. As per Lalaji's suggestions many old and new books dealing with Indian life and politics were added to their shelves Lalaji's visit to these liberaries was a boon to them.

Lala Lajpatrai Day In Bombay.

In response to the appeal made to the nation by Dr. Ansari, the President of the Indian National Congress, Bombay will observe the All-India Mourning Day for Lala Lajpatrai to-day.

Public meetings will be held all over the City and suburbs and volunteers will go round the City collecting subscriptions for Lala Lajpatrai Fund of Rs. 5 lakhs.

All the important markets and places of business will observe hartal in memory of the departed leader.

G. I. P. MEN'S DEMANDS

PROTEST AGAINST AGENT'S ATTITUDE

BHUSAVAL, Nov. 28.

A largely attended public meeting of the Bhusawal Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was held on Tuesday evening at 6 p.m. in the Municipal Hall. Mr. Sathe President of the Local Branch presided The Chairman read out to the meeting the proceedings of the meeting of the representatives of the Union and the Agent and explained to the audience the evasive nature of the replies of the Agent and his utter disregard to some of the Union's claims. He dwelt at great length on the duties of the Union and congratulated the members on having joined the Union in large numbers. In conclusion the Chairman appealed to the audience to enlist every railway servant at Bhusawal in order to enable the Union to give the Agent an effective reply.

The meeting on the motion of the President unanimously adopted the following resolution:

This meeting of the members of the Bhusawal Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union strongly protests against the action of the Agent in not conceding to the demands placed before him by the Union and calls upon all the Railwaymen to soon join the Union so as to give him an effective reply at the earliest possible date and thus support their demands.

JOIN UNION AND WIN YOUR RIGHTS

A mass meeting of the Railway Employees was held at Nandgaon in the evening on Saturday last when Mr. T. B. Pandit vice-President of Manmad centre presided. Among the speakers were Messrs. Phatak, Orpe, Kolangadae.

Mr. Phatak gave the account of the deputation which waited upon the Agent on the November 7 and pointed out to the men that unless they had complete strength of one lakh and ten thousand Railway employees they cannot achieve their demands. He insisted upon the men to join the Union instantaniously and thereby compel the Agent to yield to their demands.

TARIFF BOARD

The Tariff Board will hear the further oral evidence of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, at 11 a.m. to-day (Thursday), in the Office of the Board in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.

SEQUEL TO SURAT RIOTS

CHARGE FRAMED AGAINST DR. RAEJI

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT IN COURT.

SURAT, Nov. 28.

Mr. G. Taylor, the Special Magistrate, framed charged to-day in the case against Dr. M. M. Raeji, President of the Surat Hindu Mahasabha. The Magistrate charged the accused with having committed an offence under Section 153(A) (promoting feelings of enmity and hatred between two classes of His Majesty's subjects) and directed that the accused be tried by him on the said charge.

The accused pleaded not guilt.—A.P.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.

DR. RAEJI'S STATEMENT TO COURT

SURAT, Nov. 27.

The prosecution evidence in the case against Dr. Raeji, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Surat came to a close after further evidence of witnesses was recorded to-day before the Special Magistrate, Mr. E. G. Taylor.

Called upon by His Worship the accused next submitted a written statement in Gujarati in course of which he admitted to have called a meeting of the Hindus on September 25 with the object as stated in the handbill, namely to express sympathy with the relatives of Mr. Shah, President of the Hindu Mahasabha of Godhra, who was killed in the riot there and to request Government to appoint such officers for instituting enquiries as would inspire public confidence. This was in accordance with the object of the Mahasabha and its Provincial Secretary Anandpriya had come to Surat.

Dealing with the prosecution allegation of flourishing a knife the accused explained that he did not draw a knife from his pocket but thereby he meant to convey that a knife was an ordinary thing which everybody carried and if assaulted it could be used for defence and that the reference to the use of knife in "Gazi Mussalman's" letter was meaningless. Describing the knife he said it was a surgical knife which was now of no use for surgical purposes; he used to carry the knife in his pocket for using it for ordinary purposes. Concluding he declared that far from inciting ill-feelings his intentions were to remove them.

The Magistrate postponed framing of charge till to-morrow.—A.P.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

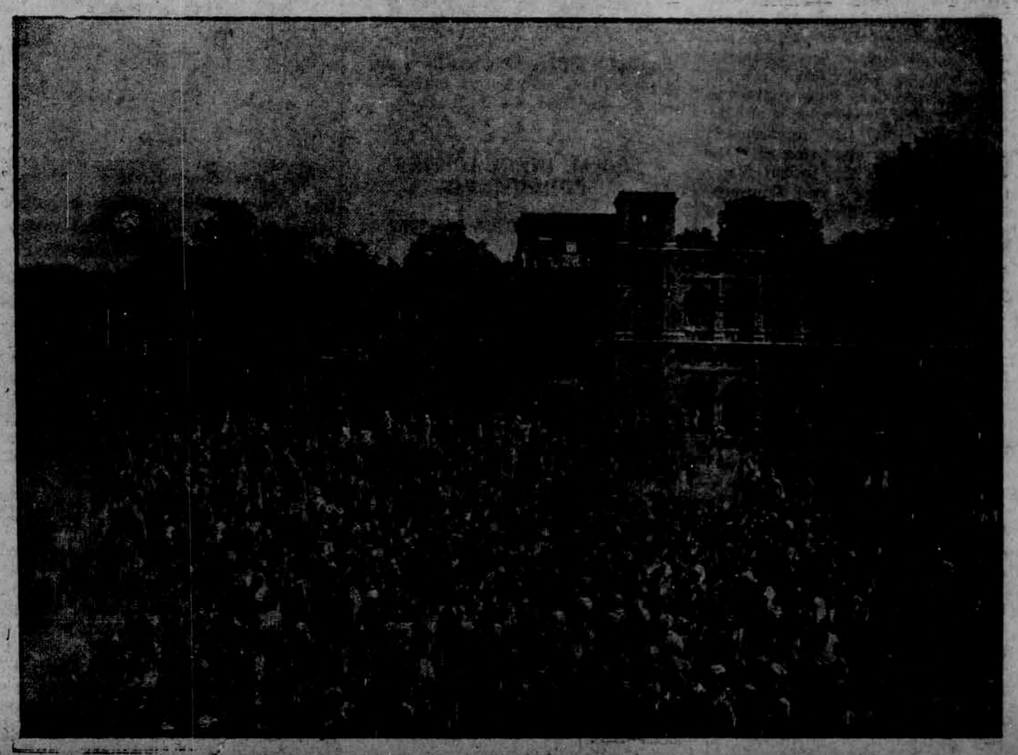
On Wednesday (the 28th inst) tenders to the amount of £250,000 at 1s. 6-1/16. were received and allotted. Lower tendes were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 5th December 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay nd Lady Wilson attended the Sheriff's Garden Party at the Wellingdon Sports Club on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dined with the Members of the Bombay Club on Wednesday.

LALAJI'S LAST SLUMBER.

Last glimpse of the "Lion of the Punjab" snapped on his death bed.



The large crowd that followed the funeral procession of the departed leader.

BUTLER COMMITTEE CONDEMNED.

Princes or People will get nothing from it

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

Rajputana States' Peoples' Conference

The Rajputana States Peoples' Conference was held at Ajmere on 23rd and 24th inst. The following are extracts from Presidential Address delivered by Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth M. L. C. in the Conference:—

Friends, the whole of your province is ruled by our princes, many of them belonging to great and old Houses, and otherwise too, possessing importance in the policy of Indian States. They represent, in a way the Indian Princes. You represent, in a way, the people of Indian States. Your voice therefore can be considered a representative voice of the people of Indian States; and what is that voice? Are you a happy and contented people, as our Jam Saheb of Nawa Nagar would have made you known and understood in England? Are you the lovers and worshippers of the present form and mehods of Government current in Indian States to-day, as the great Maharaja of Patiala would proclaim to the 'Ignoramuses' of England? Are you the more light taxed people, compared with the people of British India and others, as Dr. Rushbrooke Williams of Patiala told the world only a few days back? Are your Princes toiling and moiling every moment of their life for your good? And are they careful in and jealous of spending every pie of the revenues they derive from you as that cavalier Maharaja of Rajpipla said to the Press in England? And finally whether you want or do not want any change in the present form of Government in the States? These are some of the questions that you will have to answer in this conference of yours and I hope, you would answer them as a true Rajput would do.

CONDITIONS IN RAJPUTANA.

Well, I do not claim to know very much about your province. But as a journalist and as an humble worker for the people of Indian States, I possess a bit of knowledge of condition here. I have studied your fight in Bijolia and have folloped the trend of events in Udaipore. I have known a bit of Jaipore and Jodhpur. I possess a pretty good of knowledge about Bikaner: and have laterly made a close study of the doings of the realm of the so called Prabhuji' of Alwar; and shall I say, shall I open my heart to you and confess, that my heart has sunk within me to know of the realities in Rajputana. I will deal with the mentality of the Maharaja's a little later. But let us first understand and analyse our own mentality.—our own peoples' mind :Let us read their hearts first. And I repeat to my mind this is all a story of disgrace and dishonour. Conditions here are unmanly and un-Rajputlike. My heart burns within me to find that out of all people, the people of Rajputana—Rajputs, should submit to these things: say for example, the debaucheries of Raja Kishen, or the massacre of Nimuchana.

I believe in one principle, and I am saying it out to you and to all. I say, it is a disgrace to submit to any kind of tyranny, coming from any quarter whatsoever. We all love and adore the house of Udaipore—that great and noble seat of Rajputs But if the Maharana orders a particular thing to be done, a thing that is not lawful, moral or correct, we must say it out. We are in duty bound to disobey that order. To ask a man to do a thing, which in law or morals one would not be bound to do, is a tyranny. To refuse to do that, is a religion. A Rajput never valued his life or his mundane possessions more than his principles. He held his ideals always high above a hundred little things of the world. And sons of that very same Rajputs to-day, to submit to the incidents like Nimuchana massacres!' I felt that day, that the true Rajputee had died out, or having its last and fatal gasps. Or else, the logical sequence would have been a rebellion;—a move to bring to book the perpetrator of that crime. True Rajputs ought to have told the Government in plain words We have tolerated this sufficiently. We would tolerate it no more. You inquire and if you find our things to be true you remove the wrong-doer from his responsibility. If you do not do it allow us to do that. Either we do it, or we die in the attempt. But a Rajput cannot tolerate this?' I am medely quoting an example. My point is that this must be the attitude of all men. Our attitude towards the Princes and towards the Government must be guided by this principle. And a Rajput is a born rebel against unrighteousness. If he is a Rajput, if anything is still left in him of the old Rajputs, he shall rise like a man and fight for his rights.

SPEAK OUT.

'It is no use higgling haggling. It is no use saying things in a palatable, sweet, melodious voice.' We did all that for a pretty long time. We must now speak out. How long should a patient concealed his malady out of shame or fear of disgrace? Let us appear as what we are and not allow us to be misrepresented, as we are not. Then and then only shall we be able to work out, fight for and win our salvation. I mean, let us not feel shames in declarink from the housetop tsat every average ruler is a despot; that every average State is a misgoverned state; and that every average citizens in our Indian States is a coward.

The despot of a prince is rarely thinking of anything but his own necessities and luxuries. He considers his State to be his own private property meant for his pleasures,—both the people and their property. He assesses and collects revenues accodding to his own whims and needs, and not in consonance with the conditions and the needs of his people; and right enough spends them all as his personal wants disate. He is accountable for nothing, and responsible to no one. Even his so-called administration reports, which are mostly a manufactured job, are not published to his people, are not known to them. They are a close pre serve, meant for the Government and State shelves Onil a few have any system of Government. Rarely few have any popular institutions for government of the State, and those that exist, they are more in name, shame or eyewash, for mere appearance to defraud the unwary, barring a few noble exceptions of the Southern India States.

The Departments of public benefit in State would alwas be found to be starving. Those that do exist, are there, merely to save their face. Nation-building activities,—one shiuld never dream of that. That is the present condition of the rule of an average prince to-day. He refuses to learn anythink from the present world historp. If he has gathered anything in this decade, it is the mere ɯnsɯ ɹɐǝɹ ʇsnɾ ʇo pun ǝɔuɐsɐd ʇsnɾ ʇo delusion of his importance, of his position. He dreams himself to be an independent dent prince, and tries to move asd behave with all the majesty of a monarch, with an array of A.D.C.s and a caravan of cars.

OUR OFFER.

I will here say in brief, what passes in our mind about their place in our future plan. We certainly do not want the princes to go. We do want them to remain. We will be quite prepared to give them, in their own states, the prestige and status of the King-Emperor in England, viz., his powers, his responsibility, his constitutional position and his civil list. And I hope, they would not have the audacity to claim things greater and more than their own King-Emperor does. I believe that will be the most equitable settlement of the claims of the Princes from all points of view. We may have Provincial States Federations, like the Rajputana States Federation, Punjab States Federation, Kathiawar States Federation, or any such constitutional, efficient and less expensive system of administration. But, in all that the princes shall be guaranteed their status in the Constitution. If they are satisfied with that, we will always love to have them in our midst, as the Englanders have their own King, whom they pay their homage. Princes need not fear their extinction in this process. On the contrary, they can confidentally look forward to the stability and the strength of their thrones, with love surrounding them on all sides, as is the case with the English throne today. This is our real mind, our proposal and our programme. We offer it to the Princes with all seriousness, and we will be right glad if we both agree on this basis. But if they don't agree to that, we wish them good luck. Let us be left to our own luck, and the future would decide the issue between the princes and the people. We merely want our princes to have a little long foresight, and a clearer vision, which may avoid a clash between their order and the people. Let no one have any delusion, that the clash is not coming. It is coming, and coming in near future. Either the princes become reasonable, or the present-day mentality of peace-making having passed, none can say what will happen tomorrow.

BUTLER COMMITTEE.

This brings us straight to the question of reconstruction of new India. British India and Indian States are so inter-dependent that it is futile to deal with the one, leaving the other unhandled. We therefore are bound of necessity to think of the re-construction of India as a whole. With that thing in view we would have much wished that the Government had acted upon the suggestion, made by the Hon'ble Shrinivas Shastriar in his famous Bangalore speech, and had sent out a Royal Commission to thrash the whole problem of Indian States in its relation to the rest of India, rather than appointing a small committee of little men with narrow terms of reference. We have opposed and we re-iterate our opposition here to the composition of this committee. We have objected and still object to the narrowness of the terms of its reference. And lastly, we cannot but show our resentment for the ways in which the Committee is conducting its work.

ITS VAGARIES.

Terms of reference of this Committee concern princes, their people and the people of British India: and in consequence, the invitation to appear before this Committee ought to have gone to all the three parties concerned and the Government of India. But really strange have been the ways of this Committee. Though it is sitting to apportion the financial rights and responsibilities between British India and the Indian States, it does not invite the financiers and politicians of British India to enlighten it in its work. Though it is going into the why and wherefore of the cases of intervention by the Government of India, in the administration of Indian States, and the future policy with regard to that, it does not invite the people who are the most directly concerned parties in the affair, to have their say in the matter. And not only does it refuse to publish its questionnaire for the benefit of the public, but it refuses to supply it even to some of those whose memorandum, it consents to entertain. And lastly, when it does entertain the memorandum of a party, it again refuses to give him an opportunity of explaining what he has said in his memorandum. But the crowning stupidity of this Committee consists in holding the sittings in camera, where only a few selections of the choice of the Chairman are allowed admission, and as if the whole business is a hole and corner game to be finished behind the backs of the accredited representatives of the people, while Sir X or Lady Y are given the luxury or amusement of a pass to be present at the sitting of the Committee. the chosen of the people are refused admission even as spectators. All this merely proves the bankruptcy of reason lorgic or consistency of the Committee.

SITTINGS IN LONDON.

But the story does not end here. The Committee has gone and is sitting in England. Why? One fails to understand the reason. States are all situated here: princes have their homes here: people are living here: the seat of Government of India is here; and the Committee members themselves were here. Why then, is the scene shifted to the soil of England? Was it the princes that wanted this arrangement, so that the peoples' representatives cannot go there and put their case before the Committee? We do not know. Was it because the princes thought that they would be able to influence the Committee better in the ignorant and therefore favourable atmosphere of England? We do not know. But, we know this much, that, if any of these inferences is correct, princes seem to have miserably miscalculated the whole thing. The atmosphere in their favour in England and on the Continent has, on the contrary, been spoiled by the presentation of the true picture of princes and their States, by the Indian States' Peoples' Delegation, who did not hesitate to go even to England to represent their grievances. Whoever may be responsible for this idea of having the Committee sittings in England, the responsibility does lie on the head of the Committee and the Secretary of the State, to have been instrumental in wasting, by the Princes, of lakhs of their poor peoples' hard-earned money. I charge them of knowingly and needlessly allowing the waste of about half a crore of poor peoples' money, all of which could have been simply spared if the Committee sat here. And I am sure, that would have made no difference whatsoever in the work of the Committee. I should rather think that the Committee's work would have been simplified here by near approaches to records and other facilities resulting from sitting on the spot.

TREATMENT TO OUR DELEGATION.

We cannot but express our sense of disgust and disapprobation for the treatment that this Committee has given to our deputation in England. But it borne in mind, that the terms of reference of the Committee do not debar us from appearing before it; that the terms do most intimately concern us; that our deputation is offering to be precisely within the terms of reference; and that we have gone all the way to England for the express purpose of enlightening all concerned about the case of the people. And yet that hard-headed bureaucrat of Butler, the civilian chairman of the Committee, takes it into his head, not to allow the deputation to place our case before the committee!

Thus, the Butler Committee has bungled all along its short career. It may be that it has intentionally behaved itself in this matter. Proably, it never intended to do anything for any one except for themselves, that is, for the Empire. Dissatisfied with king log, Patiala wanted king stork; and he had had it. And now princes are biting their lips in fury. Verily, this Committee has shewn nothing but arrogance and unimaginativeness of a civilian, and is going to give us nothing that either we or the princes cherish or value. We can only say that in the appointment and conduct of this Committee the paramount power has distinctly failed in its duty to move for the proper regulation of relations between the people and the princes. Let us hope that the Government will have the vision and the foresight of attempting the solution of this naughty problem before it is too late, or else the history would condemn them as short-sighted, little-minded small nation that failed to appreciate the spirit and trend of times.

NEHRU REPORT.

I will now have the pleasure of presenting to you a picture which is quite in contrast to the Butler Committee. When the Butler Committee, like a cross schoolboy, refuses to consider any scheme or plan of re-construction, bangs its doors against people who have a case and who are eager to present it before it, and sits tight over the vested rights and interests of Empire, there is another Committee whose report has shewn a study and a grasp worthy of any best statemen of the world, and who has shewn a vision of a true nation-builder in thinking and planning out numerous ways to make the report acceptable to various units and communities concerned. Not only, they have not refused to hear anyone, but they have sincerely regretted the non-appearance of the people that matter, and have more than once expressed a desire to meet such people to get light from them. I mean the Nehru Report, whose illustrious authors deserve sincere thanks of the whole Indian nation including the States, for their great and historic work. This report has devoted a substantial portion of itself to the discussion of the case of States and formulated some proposals which I should now discuss, in brief.

PRINCES' CLAIMS.

The Nehru report has taken a note of the two claims made by the Princes on behalf of their States. Princes have claimed a share in the Custom, Postal and such other common revenues of the Government of India. They have further claimed independence of the Government of India.

With regard to the claim of a share in customs, revenue, etc. the report proposes to deal with it by mutual conference and understandings, and hopes that the position would not be worse than what is is at present. This expression suggests some sort of a committee to make a detailed examination of the subject and then adjudge the claim of parties concerned on the basis of equity and reason. Evidently, it is a matter which is incapable of being decided off hand. The present Government has had it before them for the last no less than 7 years, and yet they are where they were. The Nehru Report, therefore suggests the only right course, advisable under the circumstances.

HAVE YOUR CHOICE.

For the rest, the Nehru Report, has given a choice to the States. They have discussed two alternatives. The one is, to continue the present channel of relations between the Indian States and the Government of India, with provisions for the remedy of the present grievances of the States. The other alternative discusses at length and with masterly ability the change of the whole structure. In this connection, the report says in effect to the States: "Well, do you wish to be equal partners of the Government of India You are right welcome to that position. But mind you will have to be as good and ruly boys as British India is and would be. You will have to join the Federation formally. And the Federation means that all the units will be of about the same type in its structure and substance, and the central federal Government will have its jurisdiction on all the citizens of individual units. It will be as a matter of fact a Federation of the citizens of the whole of India. In essence, you will have to say good-bye to your unbridled autocracies and establish parliamentary forms of the Government, and will have to fall in line completely with your confederates of British India. That will entitle you to the rights and privileges of equal partnership. But, if you dislike this new formation, you can please yourself. But then, you shall have to accept the control of the Government of India as you do now. Even so, your grievances shall be redressed."

Thus, the Nehru report unbosoms the ideal of the new and united India, and invites in its fold the States as brothers and equal partners. It does mean sacrifices for the princes. They will have to end all autocracies and be the workers in the service of the common mother India, as the scions of Japan did in the last century and built a strong and great Japan of today. If our princes have a vision, if they have a patriotism, as they declare that they have, they will imitate the worthy example of Japanese princes, and will accept the self-effacing self-respecting and patriotic position offered to them by the Nehru Committee. If they do it, it would be to their lasting glory and the posterities to come will remember and worship them as the true and great princes, who sacrificed everything for the great good of the country as a whole.

THE CONFERENCE ENDS

DEMAND OF INTRODUCING RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

AJMER, Nov 24.

The Rajputana State Peoples Conferference has concluded. Resolutions were passed demanding the establishment of truly representative institutions on elective basis, the recognition by princes of elementary rights of citizenship such as freedom of association, speech and the press and security of person and property, the introduction of responsible Government under the aegis of rulers and declaring that the conclusions of the Butler Committee would not be binding upon the people of Indian States in view of the committees refusal to hear the evidence of the people delegation.—A. P.

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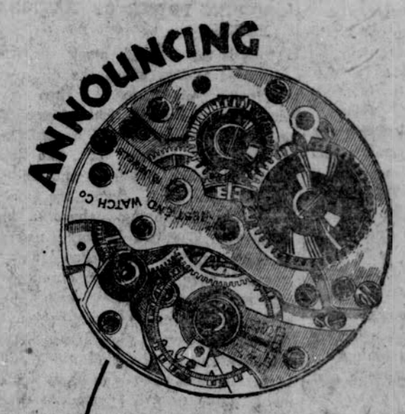

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SUCCESS OF CHINESE NATIONALISM

HOPEFUL PROSPECT FOR NEW REGIME

(BY MR. J. B. POWELL, EDITOR, "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW," SHANGHAI.)

A consideration of what took place at the establishment of the Republic, naturally prompts the question: will Chinese Nationalism succeed? Can the Nationalists succeed to-day with a programme similar to that which Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen and his followers failed to put into effect seventeen years ago? Space is too limited for a consideration of the many reasons for the failures of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen; his lack of an army and finance; a generally hostile world, almost universally imperialistic, which was making preparations for the world war which came too years later, the actual control of China by military men who had received their training and inspiration under the Manchu dynasty; the lack of general education which is necessary for a Republican form of Government; and finally the lack of modern trained men to actually administer the country.

YUAN-SHIH-KAI'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

There is possibility that had General Yuan-shih-kai, the first President, who followed Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen as provisional President possessed vision, the problems of the new Republic might have been gradually worked out. But Yuan-shih-kai lacked vision and shortly fell under foreign influence. The result was that he accepted foreign financial financial assistance and then tried to make himself Emperor. The propaganda and intrigue of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen and his republican followers had hastened the fall of the already tottering Manchu dynasty, but the Chinese people were not generally prepared for any thing else to take its place. The result was that while the name of the Republic continued the actual conditions prevailing in the country were probably worse than they had been under the Manchus, because the restraining influence of the throne was removed and the military officials in the various provinces became petty dictators. Shortly they started their personal fights which have kept the country in turmoil up to the not recent past.

AFTER SEVENTEEN YEARS.

No one can forecast what is likely to happen in the future but it is possible to contrast conditions now with those prevailing in 1911-1912. The best asset which the present day Chinese leaders possess which was a negligible quantity seventeen years ago, is in the matter of clientele. Seventeen years ago the number of persons in China with a modern view-point was most limited, certainly not more than a few hundred at most. Aside from a few mission schools and a few dozens of men who had been sent abroad, there was no possible way under the Empire of providing education. This situation has now been revolutionised for while the Republic failed in providing modern Government it did open the way for modern education. Although the money available has been most limited, many hundred of thousands of Chinese boys and girls have managed in some way to go to school and learn something about their own country and the outside world. Missionary education helped tremendously, for it enjoyed its greatest expansion following the establishment of the Republic and filled the gap in the educational system which the Republic was unable to supply.

INFLUENCE OF FOREIGN-TRAINED YOUTH.

Thousands of Chinese boys and girls have been abroad to school, a movement of such magnitude probably having never been experienced in world's history. While in 1911-1912 the number of modern trained men in the whole country could be numbered by the few hundreds, to-day they are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. The compilaation of the biogaphies of the new Chinese leaders who have come into prominence in the past two years which is shortly to be issued by the "China Weekly Review" as a supplement to the standard "Who is who in China", shows that most of the men responsible for the present nationalist movement are under forty years of age; the average age is probably around thirty-five. This means that most of these men were born about the time of the Boxer uprising and grew in the period between 1900 and 1912. They were boys at the time of the establishment of the Republic in 1911 and 1912 and most of them claim to have participated in the political uprisings at Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow-Wu-Chaung. These men received their education about the time of the establishment of the Republic. Then there is a smaller group of men who range in age below or around fifty, most of them were in the first considerable groups to be sent abroad for their education.

GROWING POWER OF NATIONALIST PRESS.

This is the chief asset which China possessed to-day, which she did not have seventeen years ago. Then there is the Chinese Press. There were practically no newspapers in China at the time of the establishment of the Republic. To-day there are hundreds and while most of them are small there are some with circulations running above a hundred thousand. The two leading newspapers in Shanghai, the "Shun-Pao" and "Sin-wantao" have difficulty in obtaining new-printing equipment fast enough to keep up with their growing circulation. The Commercial Press, the largest printing establishment in Shanghai which publishes magazines and school books is a monument to the growth of modern education in China. Then in addition to the domestic education China is now in active contact with the rest of the world and has her diplomats and consular officials everywhere are observing and investigating in other lands. Two generations ago the modern educated man was looked upon with suspicion; to-day he is envied.

SUN-YAT-SENISM.

Then there is "Sun-Yat-Senism." While Dr. Sun was ahead of his time and failed in 1911 and 1912, he has become an all powerful element in death. Sun-Yat Senism has almost become a religion and has provided a cohesive element which the country did not possesss two decades ago. The Kuo-min-tang which he started as a revolutionary society has become an all-embracing political party. Then finally there is a changed world situation. Seventeen years ago the only democratic spot in the entire orient was America in the Philippine Islands. To-day, Japan represents the only remaining spot of absolutism in th entire orient. The Russian empire has gone the whole road from Czarism to communism; Germany has become a Republic; India is fighting for and is on the road to a self-governing dominion; Persia has become independent and with Turkey has thrown off the capitulations. Egypt is fighting for the same thing.

SPREAD OF AN ATTRACTIVE DOCTRINE.

President Wilson's "Foureen Points" failed at Paris, but his doctrine of "self-determination" has spread to the auermost bounderies of the world, China present-day is in contact with all this and the effect is over-whelming. Reactionary interests which formerly were able to sway foreign governmental policy against China are now powerless to block reforms in their treaty relationships with this country. Even in Japan, reaction is fighting its last fight against democracy both in China and at home in Japan. The present Chinese revolution has not only succeeded from a military stand-point but it has brought into the field a host of men with a modern view-point who have some conception of the position China with her vast resources of men and materials should occupy in the modern world. The actual Revolution has not much more than scratched the surface, but the chances for success to-day are a thousand times better than they were seventeen years ago.

London.—General booth is out of danger, and doctors are hopeful of his complete recovery. No further bulletins will be issued.—Reuter.

London.—The death has occurred of Brigadier-General C. H. Roe, who was connected with the Karachi troop train disaster in 1916.—Reuter.

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BRITAIN AND U. S.

QUESTION OF EQUALITY OF SEAPOWER

PROPOSAL FOR A CONFERENCE AT CANADA

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Washington.—Mr. Bratten, Chairman, Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has cabled to Mr. Baldwin suggesting that a joint meeting of the Committee, composed of members of the British House of Commons and the Naval Affairs Committee, should be held in Canada after 3rd March to discuss the subject of the equality of sea-power between Britain and United States in all classes of warships not affected by the Washington Arms Conference and to report direct to the respective Governments after the Conference.—Reuter.

POONA CITY FATHERS FALL OUT

SEQUEL TO RESOLUTION ON LALAJI'S DEATH

POONA, Nov. 27.

The two main parties of the Poona City Municipality—the Nationalists and Democrats fell out last week-end during a special meeting called to pass a resolution of condolence on the death of the late Lala Lajpatrai. This resolution moved by Mr. Namerkar (Non-Brahmin Democrat), the President found ready acceptance and was passed unanimoulsy. Another motion moved by Mr. Karale to observe the 29th December next as "Lalaji Day" in Poona city and to close all municipal offices and schools to commemorate the death of the patriot was also accepted. However, when Mr. Kirad a Nationalist member proposed a resolution condemning the British Government "for the atrocities perpetrated by police officers" at Lahore who had assaulted Lala Lajpatrai and had been the direct cause of his death, there was strong resentment expressed and about a dozen Democrats and at least two Nationalists, Dr. R. K. Naidu (the late President) and Mr. Bhonde, a pleader, walked out rather than (as the latter expressed it) be a party to the passing of resolution of so irresponsible a character. Mr. Bonde at first endeavoured to reason with the extremist members of his party by telling them the matter was still under enquiry by Boyd's Committee and as such was subjudice," a matter that they as pleaders should respect. He thought they should haye more sense than combining to pass an irresponsible resolution condemning Government for some imaginary crime and before their guilt was brought home to them. However, this advice was unheeded and after Mr. Bhonde had walked out 17 out of 18 members present accepted the resolution, the President remaining neutral.

KARACHI VISITED BY SQUALL

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE

KARACHI, Nov. 27.

At ten minutes past seven this evening Karachi was visited by a sudden squall which although it lasted only three minutes did considerable damage in several parts of the city. The squall was accompanied by Blinding flashes of lightning and was followed by torrential downpour of rain. Enquiries at the Karachi Meteorological Office elicited the fact that for two minutes during the squall the velocity of the wind was fortyeight miles per hour. A. P.

RAILWAY FREIGHT ON DOMESTIC COKE

DEMAND FOR DRASTIC REDUCTION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26

That the Railway freight on domestic coke should be drastically reduced and that a cess should be levied on the despatch of such coke were the main topics discussed by a deputation of the Indian Mining Federation lead by Mr. A. L. Ijha, Chairman of that body, which has just returned from Delhi after having held an informal conference with the Hon'ble the Commerce Member and the Members of the Railway Board. Sir George Rainy expressed the view of the Government of India that while they had no objection to meeting the request of the Federation as regars the levy of a cess they could not regulate the freight so as to subsidise the coal industry. The Deputation was assured that the prospect of increased traffic after a campaign of advertisement in favour of coke would move the Board to consider reduction of freight. It would then be time for the Indian Mining Federation to approach the Board with a proposal for reduced freight. With the campaign of advertisement itself the Railway Board expressed great sympathy and agreed also to render assistance in as many ways as possible.—A. P.

GIVING A BLACK EYE

CHARGE AGAINST HIGH COURT ADVOCATE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

Before the Joint Magistrate, Allahabad, to-day Radha Mohan a creditor in an insolvency case charged Mr. Krishna Chunder Mukerji, Advocate of the High Court, under Section 323 I.P.C. for causing him hurt by giving a black eye. The prosecution alleged that the Official Receiver was taking down the statement of Mr. Sharma, insolvent for whom the accused was appearing, when Radha Mohan complained to the Receiver that Mukerji was making faces at him. This led to High words when the Receiver stopped the proceedings and left the hall. Radha Mohan then alleged that Mukerji assaulted him giving a black eye. The case is proceeding. —A. P.

"GRAF ZEPPELIN" TO FLY OVER NORTH POLE

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Berlin.—Eckner and Nansen conferred to-day with the Ministry of Transport, and it was decided that the "Graf Zeppelin" should fly over the North Pole for scientific purposes in 1930. Funds will be provided by the Aero-Arctic Society. Herr Nansen is the President of the Society for the exploration of the Arctic.—Reuter.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

IMPORTANT PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED

EVIDENCE BEFORE HARTOG COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The need for an improvement of primary education in Bengal was emphasised by several witnesses at to-day's sitting of the Hartog Committee. Those who gave evidence were Rev. G. F. Cranswick of the Middle English School, Chapra, Nadia, Miss M. V. Irons, Inspectoress of Schools, Dacca Circle, Prof. N. N. Ganguli of the Calcutta University and Mrs. J. K. Roy.

FITTING BOYS FOR RURAL LIFE.

Rev. Cranswick at the outset gave details of the new experiment that was being carried out at Chapra. He stated that with a view to meeting the needs of the rural area in which it was situated the School was reorganised five years ago. Agriculture was made compolsory for four senior classes. The whole aim of this reorganization was the fitting of the boys for rural life. To effect this they were training a new type of teachers with a new curriculum. But even with the knowledge of improved methods of agriculture plus one subsidiary industry the boys found it difficult to support themselves owing to inability of procuring sufficient land on reasonable terms. Owing to this difficulty there was a tendency on the part of boys to drift away from the occupation of their fathers and rural life and to emigrate to cities in the hope of getting a regular pay in factories and workshops. Witness expressed the opinion that primary education was a supreme problem in Bengal and should be tackled in real earnest and that steps ought to be taken without delay with a view to make it free and compulsory throughout the province.

PAUCITY OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

Miss M. V. Irons said that paucity of women teachers was a great handicap to the spread of primary education of girls in Bengal. There was a demand for such education and they would have had more pupils if there were more training centres. Continuing she said that there was not much prejudice against education of girls in villages. Her experience was that villagers were not opposed to educate their girls so long as they had not to pay for it.

PROF. GANGULEE'S SUGGESTION.

Prof. N. N. Gangulee of the Calcutta University said there was no plan whatever in the present system of primary education. What was needed was the creation of a system before any expansion could be brought about. He suggested that the Department of Public Instruction should be split up and primary education should be separated with a distinct officer at its head and with a lady deputy concerned with primary education of girls. There should be three compartments, one dealing with elementary education, one with secondary and university education and one with technical. The unifying centre that would be missed by the separation of primary from higher education should be sought for in the Ministry of Education, the education Secretary acting as a liason officer between the Government on the one side and the Minister on the other. Professor Gangulee was very emphatic as regards the necessity of having adequately trained teachers. If more money were available he would rather spend it in training teachers than in adding to the number of schools.

Mrs. P. K. Ray advocated the establishment of a Secondary Board for girls education. She concluded by saying "Our boys have gone out of hand on account of bad management but let our girls be properly looked after."—A. P.

NORTH INDIA CHRISTIAN T. AND B. SOCIETY

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 27.

The annual meeting of the North India Christian Tract and Book Society took place this evening Rev. Dr. J. J. Lucas presiding. In the course of the eighteenth annual report describing a very successful years working Mr. N. Mukerji, the secretary observed "India is rapidly changing. The British Government is endeavouring to find out what adjustments are possible and has appointed a statutory commission for the purpose. The All Parties Conference has produced a draft constitution but there is unfortunately no unanimity on the subject and this can hardly be expected in the face of the deplorably strained relationship between the Hindu and Muslim communities. In the midst of all this tremendous upheaval through which India is passing the Christian church and various missions have continued their work. The open hostility to the Christian missions which was noticeable during the non-co-operation days is not so evident nowadays but it would be futile to say that there is no opposition on the part of organisations like the Arya Samaj and other sects which often seem to find reason for their existence in circumventing the activities of Christian bodies."

The Bishop of Lucknow spoke praising the efforts of theSociety to spred the literature conveying the work of Christ.—A. P.

Dacca.—A report has been received here of a daring dacoity in the office of Ralli Brothers at Danga, a village in Narayanganj sub-division. The dacoits who were fully armed broke open the strong room unearthed an iron safe from under the floor and rifled about Rs. 20,000. The guards on duty received serious injuries in the scuffle with the dacoits.—A.P.

MADRAS COUNCIL

PRESIDENT PATEL WATCHES PROCEEDINGS

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was present in his special seat when the Madras Council reassembled this morning to transact non-official business. Question time was very lively.

Replying to a series of questions on the seizure of Bharati's songs the Law Member stated that the Madras Government had issued instructions to the police not to make any seizures till further orders. They did not propose to take any further action until the High Court had disposed of the application filed by the Superintendent of the Hindi Prachar Press against the order of forfeiture issued by the Burma Government.

The Law Member added that there was no correspondence between the Madras and the Burma Governments regarding Bharatis songs before the forfeiture. Asked if Government would order the return of the seized books the Law Member said that they would not until the High Court had given its decision. Continuing the Law Member explained that the Madras Government had decided at the instance of the Burma Government to oppose the application before the High Court.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Questions over, Sami Venkatachalam Chetty moved adjournment to consider a matter of urgent public importance viz the appointment of Mr. Natrajan on Rs. 650 per month for merely watching the mills and buildings of the Carnatic Paper Mills. The President ruled the motion to be in order and fixed tomorrow afternoon for discussion.

The Government sustained a defeat over the reference to Select Committee of a private bill to amend the District Municipalities Act.

LOAVES AND FISHES OF SERVICE.

Government's policy regarding communal representation in the services was outlined to-day by Sir Norman Marjoribanks. In reply to question by Mr. Satyamurti, Sir Norman said: In 1921 Government accepted, at the instance of the legislature, the principle that several communities should find representation in the public services and issued orders that officers making appointments should follow this principle. Orders also issued for the compilation and presentation of returns to this House showing the result. In the case of services where the requirement of special or technical qualifications does not make any rule of communal recruitment unworkable. It has generally been prescribed that recruitment should be regulated by the following rules:—(A) If qualified and suitable candidates are available in each community, officers should be appointed so that the proportion of appointments from each community may, out of every 12 posts, be as follows:—non-Brahmins Hindu five, Brahmins two, Mahomedans two, Anglo Indians and Christians including European two others including depressed classes one. (B) Such appointments should be made in the following order:—non-Brahmin Hindu Mahomedan, non-Brahmin Hindu, Anglo Indian or Christian, Brahmin, non-Brahmin Hindu, others in including depressed classes, non-Brahmin Hindu Mahomedan, non-Brahmin Hindu, Anglo Indian or Christian, Brahmin (C) If a qualified suitable candidate of a perticular community is not forth coming in the turn allotted to that community the appointments should be made of a candidate belonging to the next community specified in B if he is otherwise qualified.

NO SANCTION FROM CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

Asked finally whether the Madras Government had the sanction of the Central Government before issuing the orders the Revenue Member replied in the negative adding that the Local Government acted under power vested in them.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

Mr. Venkatachalam Chetty's adjournment motion in the Madras Council to discuss Government policy underlying recent appointments in the Registration department was talked out. The mover contended that the new rules were "ultra vires" as the Central Government's sanction had not been obtained. The principle of communal representation in the service adversely affected the prospects of many deserving hands who were penalised on account of their birth.

Sir A. P. Patro said that the new rules were based on the principle of communal justice, and were agreed to by the Council as far back as 1922.

Muthia Mudaliar the Minister in charge of the portfolio defended the policy. He pointed out that the rules were not "ultra vires," the local Government having powers vested by delegation rules in the matter. Further the rules gave effect to the expressed wishes of the House.—A. P.

Madras.—The Joint Magistrate of Chingleput passed orders on Tuesday committing to the sessions Sundaram and six others charged with having removed fish plates from the rails near Kattupakkam during the last S. I. Railway strike with the result that the Boat Mail was derailed on the night of 21st July.—A.P.

Gorakhpur.—Two persons were killed, one was seriously injured and five passengers slightly injured as the result of a passenger train colliding with a shunting engine at Bhatni station. The collision was due to the train having been brought into the station on the wrong siding.—A. P.

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BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

Process of Coercion: how it worked and how it failed in its object

MUNSHI COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The sixth, seventh and eighth chapters are published below. Previous instalments of the Report appeared on 17th and 28th instant.

CHAPTER VI.

BARDOLI—AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

25. On the 30th May 1928, a public meeting was held in Bombay under the presidentship of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya condemning the repressive measures of Government; and funds began to be collected to help the struggle. On the 1st June 1928, the President of the Legislative Assembly the Hon'ble Mr. V. J. Patel addressed a letter to Mahatma Gandhi in which he stated that the Bardoli people had a just cause to ask for an independent and an impartial enquiry; expressed indignation at the coercive measures taken by Government; and characterised the letter of Mr. Smart as an arrogant letter, which had aggravated the situation. (See Appendix) . Belgaum Amraoti and distant places like Lahore held meetings sympathising with the Bardoli Movement. The Youth League of Bombay presided over by Mr. K. F. Nariman, started its incessant activities in the interests of Bardoli.

26. Mr. Vallabhbhai went on addressing meetings day after day in the whole of the Taluka. His inspired speeches listened to by thousands of people in Bardoli were reported in the Press all over India and familiarised the whole country with the struggle in all its aspects. In the districts of Gujarat, the Bardoli struggle evoked an intense and sympathetic response. On the 5th June 1928, Messrs. K. F. Nariman (Bombay) Mr. Bulubhai T. Desai (Bombay), and Narayandas Bechar (Karachi) resigned their seats from the Legislative Council. In their letter accompanying their resignations, they protested against the Government's methods in unmeasured terms. They said "But our resignations are intended more as an emphatic protest against the ruthless, oppressive and barbarous policy of repression that is deliberately started in the unfortunate Taluka of Bardoli with the object of striking terror in the minds of the illiterate inhabitants so that it may serve as a deterrent example to other Talukas's The official acts in Bardoli published day after day in the daily newspapers lashed popular opinion into a fury and this fury enabled the people of Bardoli to meet their trials with fortitude. On account of these acts, all vethias (village servants) had resigned. The Patels and talatis, the village officers, began to resign. The village administration became paralysed.

27. In the meantime, on the 27th May 1928, one of us, Mr. Munshi, member for the Bombay University, had addressed a letter warning His Excellency the Governor against the vindictive measures alleged to have been adopted in Bardoli. In his reply dated 29th May 1928, His Excellency stated that a definite attempt was being made to coerce Government by the use of the weapon of civil disobedience, that the re-assessment was generous and needed no new enquiry, that the Pathans' conduct was above reproach, that the tales of molestation reported were hopelessly exaggerated and summarised the Government's attitude as a just assertion of its rights to carry out its undoubted duty of up-holding the authority of Government. Mr. Munshi in his reply dated 1st June 1928, pointed out that the decision of Government would either result in the elimination of the existing agriculturists in Bardoli or in bloodshed He made an appeal for a re-enquiry and protested against the employment of mercenaries in recovering the revised assessment. Sir Leslie Wilson in his reply dated 11th June 1928 reiterated that no Government could concede the right of private individuals to usurp the functions of Government and no Government would be worth the name if it allowed such a thing to happen. He further characterised the conduct of the Pathans as excellent but stated that the Pathans had been ordered to be removed.

28. On the 8th June 1928, Mr. Jairamdas Dolatram (Hyderabad, Sind) resigned his seat in the Council. In all the other parts of India, the Bardoli struggle evoked sympathy and admiration. On the 12th June 1928, "Bardoli day" was observed in Bombay and in many other places in the country. The Bardoli fund began to swell. When the Bardoli day was celebrated in Bombay, a hartal was observed and public meetings were held. Correspondence between Mr. Munshi and His Excellency the Governor was published in the "Times of India" the same day and the attitude taken up by His Excellency the Governor was adversely commented upon by the whole of the national press in India. (See Appendix).

29. In the meantime, the Director of Information, who had stated that the patels and talatis were forced to resign was contradicted by the Talatis themselves. On the 17th June 1928, three boys, who were sitting at some distance from the Collector's Bunglow, were convicted and sentenced. On the 10th June 1928, eleven accused were sentenced to various terms of rigorous imprisonment. The letters of H. E. the Governor and the communique of the Director of Information clearly show that the Government Head-quarters were not well-informed as to the actual happenings in Bardoli. On the 15th June 1928, Mr. Munshi visited Bardoli and on the 17th June 1928 he sent in his resignation. In his letter to His Excellency the Governor which accompanied his resignation, he placed the whole position in a manner which to some extent succeeded in drawing the attention of many people to the true situation in Bardoli. The Indian Merchants Chamber of Commerce started correspondence with His Excellency the Governor. The President of the Chamber Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, M.L.A., and Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C. put themselves in communication with H. E. the Governor and then with Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

30. About this time Mr. Smart and Mr. Healy, Special Superintendent of Police visited Bardoli and had for the first time a look at the deserted villages. About the 4th or 5th June 1928, Government seemed to have sent orders to Mr. Smart to remove the Pathans. On the 11th June 1928, H. E. the Governor informed Mr. Munshi of the removal of the Pathans to remove popular misunderstanding. On the 14th or 15th June 1928, they were actually removed by the officials after they had circulated a notification in the Bardoli Taluka that the Pathans had been removed because monsoon had set in.

31. In Bardoli almost all the patels and a large number of talatis (village officers) had submitted their resignations. Rains came in, roads became difficult of passage and Japti raids had to be suspended. Agriculturists went to their respective lands and commenced sowing. Contributions to the *satyagraha* fund flowed in from all quarters of India and the whole of India began to take a keen interest in the movement. Government granted to the Viramgaum Taluka a re-enquiry on a mere resolution of the agriculturists being communicated to Government. On the 19th June 1928, the agriculturists of the Chorasi Taluka protested against their silence being misconstrued and resolved not to pay the land revenue next year unless proper re-enquiry was made. On the 20th June 1928, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla (Bombay) resigned from the Council. On the 22nd June 1928, Mr. H. P. Mody and Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas waited upon H. E. the Governor. Nothing however came out of these negotiations, as the Government insisted on only an official re-enquiry, on condition that the revised assessment was paid first. On the 22nd June 1928 this Committee was constituted.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PROCEDURE ADOPTED.

32. We shall now proceed to investigate into the methods employed by Government to recover arrears of land revenue in the Bardoli Taluka and Valod Mahal and the complaints concerning them. These complaints may be classified as follows:—

I. The procedure prescribed by the Land Revenue Code and the Rules thereunder regarding forfeiture and sale of land was in many cases disregarded or imperfectly observed.
II. Lands disproportionate in value to the amount of assessment recoverable were forfeited and disposed of.
III. The disposal of land was effected at a gross undervalue.
IV. In the case of moveable property, the procedure laid down for distraint and sale was in many cases disregarded.
V. Doors of dwelling places were broken open for the purpose of levying distraint.
VI. Distraints were made at hours of the day and night not permitted by law.
VII. Articles exempted from attachment were distrained.
VIII. Property of non-Khatedars was sometimes (*a*) attempted to be distrained or (*b*) distrained and sold, without a proper inquiry as to ownership.
IX. The articles distrained were sold at gross undervalue.
X. Inhuman treatment was meted out to the animals distrained.
XI. That the Pathans who were employed were guilty of indecent and improper behaviour and of gross cruelty to animals.
XII. Aid of the Criminal Law was invoked unjustifiably.
XIII. Prosecutions were conducted and convictions made improperly.
XIV. The methods adopted were harsh and vindictive.

33. In order to appreciate our conclusions, we think it necessary to set out shortly the provisions of law relating to the processes by which land revenue is recovered. These processes are enumerated and vaguely defined by the Land Revenue Code, supplemented by Rules and Government Resolutions and place the widest possible powers in the hands of the Collector of the district. The arrears of land revenue are a first charge on the land of a Khatedar and can be recovered by (*a*) serving a written notice of demand, (*b*) forfeiture of the occupancy, (*c*) distraint and sale of defaulter's moveable property, (*d*) sale of defaulter's other immoveable property, (*e*) arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter and (*f*) attachment of villages or shores in villages. All these processes, though independent, can simultaneously be adopted by the Collector. In this connection we are concerned with the first 3 processes which were the principal ones to be brought into simultaneous operation in Bardoli. The Mamlatdar, Mahalkari and Head Karkun can issue a notice of demand for arrears of revenue but Government are not bound to wait till the expiry of the period given in the notice and can forthwith put other processes into operation.

34. Out of two other processes we shall first deal with forfeiture as the aforesaid complaints I, II and III arise in connection therewith. Law prescribes that in order to forfeit a holding the Collector has to issue a proclamation and a written notice giving 15 days time. Such a notice has to be, among other places in which the land is situate, affixed at the Chavdi or any other public building in the village and at the defaulter's dwelling place. The proclamation and the notice are to be issued in a prescribed form and the omission of these formalities invalidates all proceedings. After such a proclamation and notice alone the Collector has the right to forfeit lands. Of course, if the Collector thinks proper he may not forfeit the whole land. Having forfeited the land the Collector has to make a declaration of forfeiture.

35. We shall now deal with the first allegation that the procedure prescribed by the Land Revenue Code and the Rules regarding forfeiture and sale of land were in many cases disregarded or imperfectly observed. The formality required for forfeiture as stated above is the proclamation by beat of drums at the head-quarters of the Taluka and at the village in which the immoveable property is situate. We find that in no case was the proclamation made by beat of drums. We questioned a large number of witnesses on this point including the talatis and patels themselves and also made local inquiries in the villages, which we visited at different times and all the evidence conclusively establishes the fact, that this important formality does not appear to have been adopted, throughout the Taluka. Proclamation by beat of drums at the village as required by Section 166 of the Land Revenue Code was not made in any of the cases of which evidence has been given before us. The formalities of notice and proclamation are imperative and non-observance of any of them invalidates the procedure as has been pointed by G. R. No. 11876 dated 3rd October 1917. In these respects, therefore, the first allegation is founded in fact.

36. As to fixing of notices the evidence before us warrants us in coming to the following conclusions:—

(1) Bundles of notices instead of being affixed at the Chavdi or at some public place in the village were left any where in the villages sometimes pinned to a thorn or weighted by a brick or stone.
(2) 13 notices of forfeiture dated the 7th day of May 1928 due to expire on the 22nd May 1928 were affixed at the Chavdi in one of the villages on the 27th day of May 1928.
(3) In one case, one of the khatedars was served with a notice which was neither dated nor signed.
(4) Many notices were affixed at the houses of persons other than the defaulters to whom the notice was directed.
(5) Notices of forfeiture were not affixed at the dwelling house of many defaulters whose lands were forfeited.
(6) Some of us in one of the villages came across a large bundle of notices bearing no date tied up by a string to a pillar of a private house in the village.
(7) Some notices dated 24th day of May 1928 giving a fortnight's time had been affixed at a house not belonging to the defaulter on the 9th July 1928.

These facts lead us to the conclusion that in some cases notices of forfeiture were not prepared and affixed according to Law; that in some cases, notices were affixed at wrong places; that some notices were affixed long after the expiry of the period mentioned therein. The number of cases of irregular notices actually put before us is fairly large and drawn from different places in the taluka—thus indicating that irregularity was not restricted to any small area of the taluka.

CHAPTER VIII.

FORFEITURE AND DISPOSAL OF LAND.

37. The second complaint is as stated before, that lands disproportionate in value to the amount of assessment recoverable were (1) forfeited and(2) disposed of. We shall first take the cases of excessive forfeiture. As stated before (para 34) Law places in the hands of Government through the Collector drastic powers of forfeiture. The rule vests in the Collector a discretion to restrict the forfeiture to a part of the land, if in his opinion the arrears can be realised by sale of such part. This wholesome rule has been totally disregarded. Even where moveable property was available for distraint, large holdings were forfeited for a comparatively small amount. Official records show the value of lands in the taluka at about 100 to 123 times the assessment. The evidence of sale of lands before us in normal times leads us to the conclusion that lands in this taluka are valued at Rs. 150/- to Rs. 800 per acre, according to the nature of the soil, its peculiarities and proximity to towns and railway stations. We learn that over 6000 notices of forfeiture were issued covering a large bulk of these valuable lands in the Bardoli Taluka. In order to show the extreme nature of this action, we give below a few of the typical instances of which we have records:—

	Assessment.	Value of the land forfeited.
(1)	Rs. 214 Rs. 202	Rs. 25000 to 30000
(2)	Rs. 1200	Rs. 40000 to 50000
(3)	Rs. 450	Rs. 15000 to 20000
(4)	Rs. 385	Rs. 30000 to 37000
(5)	Rs. 150	Rs. 13000

This wholesale forfeiture of valuable lands for assessment one hundredth in value, though within the strict bounds of law, is indefensible from any other point of view, either moral or administrative.

38. Now we come to the disposal of forfeited lands. According to law, after the declaration of forfeiture, the Collector need not sell the land but can either restore it to the defaulter or transfer it to any other person on certain conditions or *otherwise dispose it of, i.e.*, can enter the land as "unoccupied", if by reason of agricultural depression, want of demand or combination of neighbouring landholders, he does not expect to realise a proper price. In the last case at the discretion of the Collector the land becomes government property. This property he can assign under section 38 of the Land Revenue Code or dispose of in accordance with the special orders for its disposal passed by Government. Ingenuity cannot devise nor language discover better methods of concealing the central fact that all forfeited lands are at the disposal of the Collector, who is more often than not backed up by Government. Though the provisions of law set out above permit the Collector to dispose of forfeited lands otherwise than by sale, we cannot but consider such a right exercisable by the Collector as highly arbitrary and unjust and leaves the agriculturists in a helpless condition. These powers appear to have been used in the Bardoli Taluka on this occasion to the fullest extent. *The startling fact is that land admeasuring about* 1600 *acres of the present market valuz of not less than Rs.* 3,00,000 *was forfeited for an assessmen-value not exceeding Rs.* 7000/-, *was entered as Government "Unoccupied" land and the occupancy rights therein were disposed of in favour of certain individuals for a sum not exceeding Rs.* 11,000/-. These transactions technically legal are in our opinion absolutely unjustifiable and that they can be possible under the existing laws is a sad commentary on the present form of Government which have allowed such laws to be placed or continued on the statute book.

POONA SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the interest of the retepayers of the Poona Subarban Municipality allow me to protest against the statements appearing in the issue of the "Times of India of the 15th inst. under the heading. "A Poona pproblem." The article is meant to convey to a certain section of the Poona Suburban Municipal Councillors of which I have the honour to be a member a warning couched in unwarranted strong language for successfully opposing its President's motion of appointing a trained and experienced Health Officer for its area moved by him on the 21st October 1928. The condemnation of the Board, is based on information which is inaccurate, garbled, and one-sided.

The "Times of India" in making out a case for the appointment of a trained and experienced Health Officer has brought three arguments against the members who have been opposing the appointments of such an officer at a time when the Satara District has been badly infected with Plague. Poona, it is pointed out, has two Railway Stations and many provincial roads coming from all directions that converge here. There is thus every likelihood of not only its falling prey to this disease, but spreading it all over India. The outbreak of Plague is a visitation, not new to this country. It made its appearance in 1896 in a very virulent form and has ever since been with us. Various measures adopted by Government in the beginning were found to be ineffective. Experience has now taught us to restrict our measures for the prevention of Plague to segregation and innoculation. It is worth noticing that the rigour of the Plague is gradually decreasing. The duties of a Health Officer of a Municipality do not include either innoculation or removing people from Plague-striken areas to places outside their limits. The Suburban area is peculiarly situated, its population consisting of less than 15,000 persons is spread over five square miles. Many wealthy persons from Bombay have selected this area as a health resort, owing to its salubrious climate. They have built palatial buildings and have large compounds which have been fitted with up-to-date sanitary arrangements. The work of innoculation in the area has been and is being carried out quite satisfactorily by the medical officer under the Poona Suburban Municipal employment. The "Times of India" refers to a complaint made about four years ago by the Dy. Director of Public Health, attached to the Military Cantonments here. It was found on enquiry, that it referred only to the inadequate arrangments made for removal of refuses from the premises of the Deccan College. Since then till 1927 no complaints were received. That year a Health Officer possessing qualifications of D.P.H. and B.H.Y. was appointed on a probation of a six months on a salary of Rs. 250/-. During his term of office complaints from influential gentlemen both Europeans and Indians and also from officials were received about the insanitary condition in which the Suburban area had fallen. This was due to mostly to want of supervision over his work owing to the absence of existance of any committee to supervise it. For the purpose of appointing trained Sanitary Establishments Government have issued orders that the Municipalities having a population of less than 30,000 should not be made to entertain such a costly establishment. The income of this Municipality as it appears, from its administration report for 1926-27, is about Rs. 1,40,000/- while the balance is shown to be about Rs. 9,000/-. But during the last two years the expenditure of Poona Suburbans Municipality has been mounting enormously ultimately one thing which is of special need importance to the area is the crying want of the Drainage system based on scientific principles. This work has been undertaken by Government for the Poona City and the Cantonment and the Suburban area, all lying to the south and southeast of the Mulla-Mutha river. When this work would be completed the Suburban area with its small population will be practically free from the necessity of entertaining a large and highly paid sanitary establishment.—Yours etc.

COUNCELLOR.

Poona, Nov. 24.

PARSI NATIONAL SPORTS.

NEW RECORDS ESTABLISHED.

The 6th Parsi National Sports under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture & Health League went off on Sunday when Dr. M. E. Pavri, presided and distributed the prizes to the winners of the day. There was keen competition in many of the items and the previous records of the League were broken in about 8 events. 3 Mile Sassanian Running Race being the most conspicuous item takekn bp the first man Mr. S. N. Naigamwalla. The time for the same was 17 minutes and 15 Seconds. Thus breaking all the previous records of the League. It seems that so far as Bombay is concerned his timing is the best. The League's mile timing of the previous year was also broken this year by winner Mr. M. S. Panthaki, who took 5 minutes and 12-4/5 seconds. So was it in case of half-mile running race. Mr. Panthaki brought 2 minutes 12 and 2/5 seconds, thus an improvement over the previous records by 7 and 3/5 seconds. Panthaki also broke the record of quarter-mile, which he finished in 55 and 4/5 seconds. Again in 120 Yards Hurdle Race, Mr. Homi L. Bejwalla improved the previous timing by nearly a second. The time taken in one-mile cycle race by Mr. Minoo J. Master shows a fine improvement of 8 1/2 seconds over the record of the previous year. In Running High Jump, Mr. Engineer R. H. cleared the height of 5 ft. 4 inches which also makes an improvement of an inch over the height previously cleared by Mr. T. M. Minbuttwalla. In running wide jump, Mr. H. J. Vaid cleared the length of 18 ft. 5 inches, which compared with the record of 1925, which is a record result of the League, shows an improvement of a foo and 2 inches.

For the first time in the history of the League's Sports for the Championship Cup, there was a tie between Mr. A. N. Todiwalla and Mr. M. S. Panthaki, both secured 18 points. The former secured all the points in the swimming competition and the latter in the running items. As there was a tie both the Champions were given a Championship Cup and the Challenge trophy for the Championship went to both individually together.

At the end of the Sports Mr. C. B. Sethna Jt. Hon Secretary of the Standing Executive Committee gave a brief account of the activities of the League and Dr. M. E. Pavri distributed the prizes to the winners. Mr. P. S. Guzder, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the Standing Executive Committee terminated the gathering by a few but precise words of thanks for the President.

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